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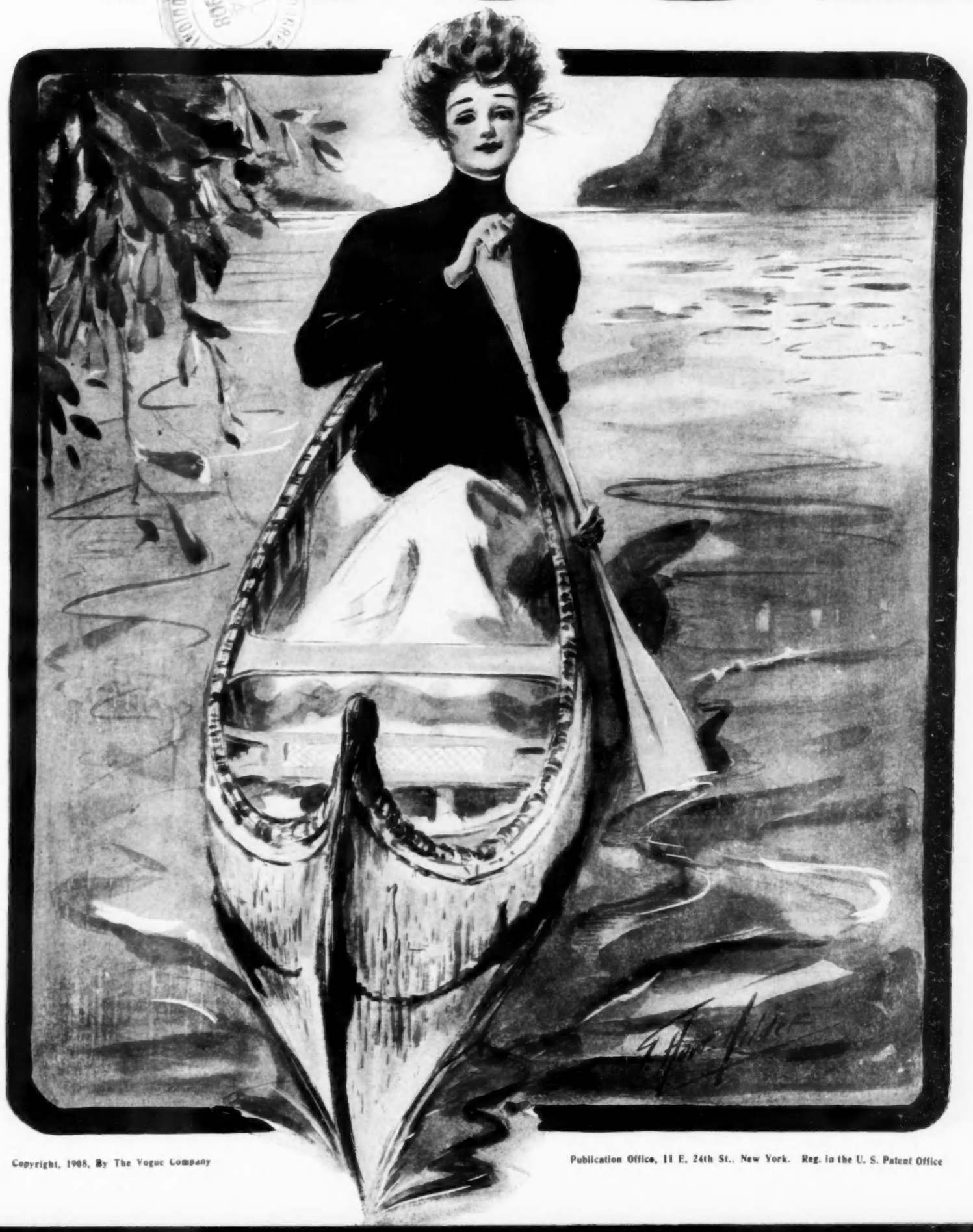
JUL 24 1908



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For Women and Misses

No. 24. Stylish tailored waist of genuine white Irish linen, tucked and hand embroidered, trimmed with hem stitching, detachable Eton collar. Sizes 32 to 44.

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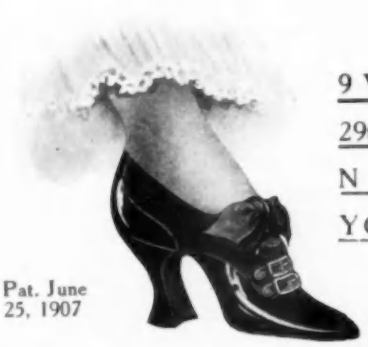
We make footwear to order in its strictest sense. We match gowns in any material—the same obedience to individual taste as a dressmaker gives to your gown.

These Shoes are all patented by E. Hayes and can not be procured elsewhere.



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To close out summer weights in cotton, we now make

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"The New Garment" (See cut)	Formerly	$5.00	now $3.50
" " "	"	3.50	" 2.50
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Write or call at once, as supply is limited

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Style No. 614
Perforated Oxford, to order, in all colors. Kid, Suede, Satin, etc., Cuban or Louis XV heels, $5.00.

No. 331. Patent leather pump, with ribbon bow, $3.50; with patent leather bow, $4.00. These models may be had with Louis or Cuban heels.

THE best evidence of the increasing demand for

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FAMOUS MEDICATED RUBBER UNDERGARMENTS

Anyone can positively reduce their surplus flesh from any desired part of the body and thus improve their figure, by simply wearing my rubber undergarments. That the highest medical authorities not alone endorse but recommend DR. WALTER'S RUBBER GARMENTS gives the best reason for their use.

Send for booklet V.

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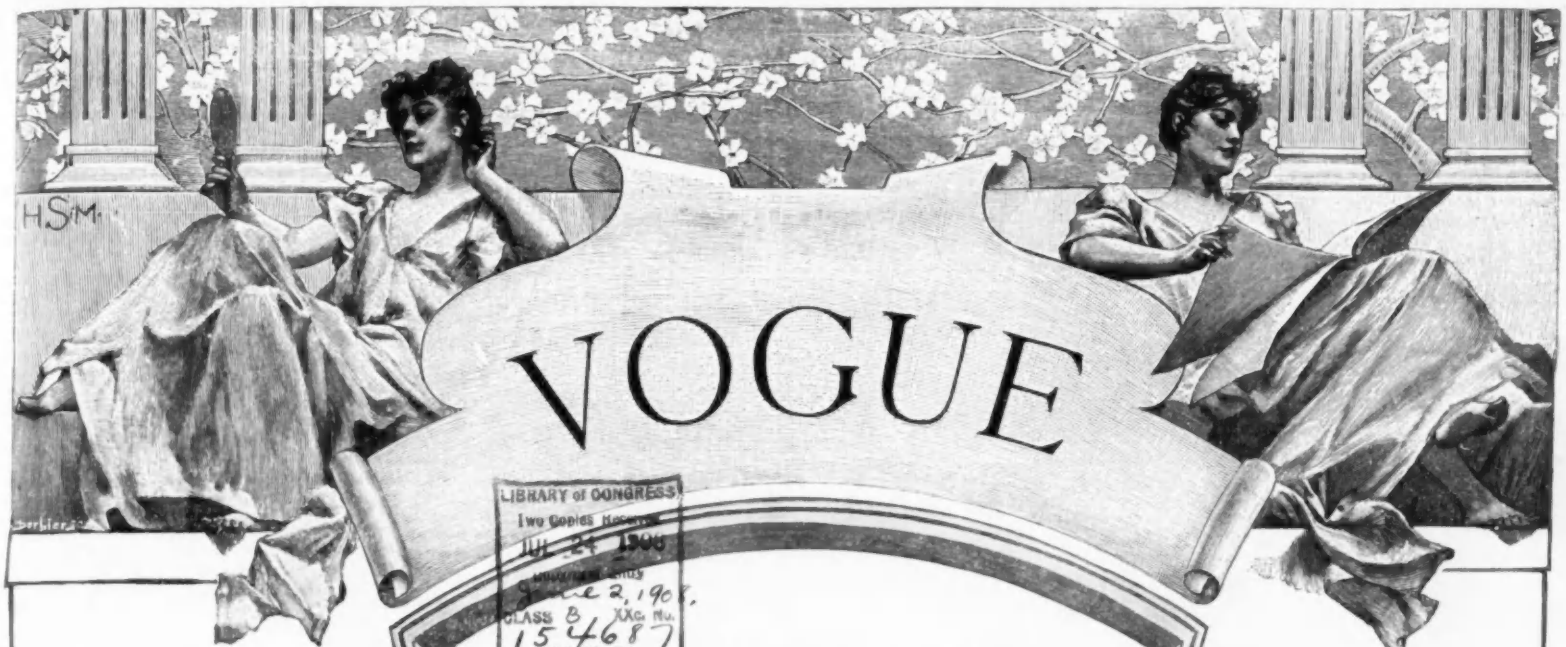

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BOYS' SUITS, PATTERNS 50 CENTS

DESCRIPTIONS OF PATTERNS

No. 1362. Natural color linen finish Jalapa suiting Russian blouse and knickers; the blouse and shield are piped with brown mercerized linen folds. The belt is of brown leather with brass buckle and slide. The blouse has a loose box back. The fronts are double breasted and fasten with ecru pearl buttons. The sleeves are tucked at waist and stitched across at cuff hight, and the knickers are finished with bands that button at knee, or they can be faced to be run with elastic. The materials required to make this model, in 4 and 6-year sizes, are 3½ yards of jalapa, 30 inches wide; ½ yard of linen, six buttons and one belt. The pattern of blouse is in seven parts and of knickers in nine parts.

No. 1363. Sailor blouse and knickers of white Manchester galatea, with collar, belt and chevron straps of red mercerized linen. The design on the shield is embroidered in red and black, and the tie is of red surah; white braid on belt and collar border. The single-breasted blouse is amply full below shoulders. At left breast is a pocket, and the edges of fronts are finished with wide hems. The sleeves are tucked to cuff hight and button at wrist. The shield is detachable and finished with a collar, and the knickers can be faced for elastics or made with narrow knee bands to button. The materials required to make this model in 5 and 7-year sizes are 3¾ yards of galatea 32 inches wide, ¾ yard of linen 1 yard wide, 5½ yards of white braid, five buttons, and one surah scarf. The pattern of blouse is in nine parts, the knickers in nine parts.

No. 1364. Box plaited Russian blouse suit with knicker trousers of white French linen, fastening with fly under right box-plait at front; the plait is trimmed with large pearl buttons. The belt is of linen with a white leather buckle. The blouse has two box plaits at back and three at front, and is seamed under the arms. The knickers are finished with knee bands to button, and the cuff bands and collar correspond in width. The materials required to make this model in 3 and 5-year sizes are 2¼ yards of French linen 45 inches wide and four buttons. The pattern of blouse is in eight parts, and of the knickers in nine parts.

No. 1365. Chambray romper, with a pocket at left breast piped with linen in a deeper or contrasted color to match the bias folds at edges of collar, cuffs and belt. White pearl buttons fasten cuffs, belt and the garment at back; and the bloomers are faced for elastics. The materials required to make this model in 2, 4 and 6-year sizes are 3 yards of chambray 27 inches wide, ½ yard of linen 36 inches wide and nine buttons. The pattern comes in ten parts.

CUT TO ORDER PATTERNS

Note: We cut patterns to order of any fashion published in Vogue at the following prices:

SKIRTS.—
In belt measure from 20 to 32 inches
without foundation $2.50
with foundation 3.00

BODICES AND SHORT JACKETS.—
In bust measure from 32 to 46
without sleeve $1.50
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PRINCESS GOWNS.—
In bust measure from 32 to 46
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HALF LENGTH AND LONG COATS.—
In bust measure from 32 to 46 . . $3.00

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STOCK PATTERNS

FLAT PATTERNS.—
Waists, Skirts or Jackets, 50 cents each.
Waists and Jackets are cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 bust measure. Skirts in 22, 24, 26, 28 belt measure.

PINNED PATTERNS.—
Waists, Skirts or Jackets, $1.00 each.
A pinned pattern is half of a gown made in paper. It is the flat pattern pinned together, and in some instances tacked with thread, to show exactly how the garment is to be put together. It can be taken apart and used for cutting, or a flat duplicate may be ordered.

[Note.—Readers of Vogue inquiring for names of shops where dressing-table articles are purchasable should enclose a stamped and addressed envelope for reply, and state page and date.]

One of the newest and most interesting toilet preparations is designated by the term of skin food, but although this is the principal use for which it is intended, a dozen qualities not commonly met with in creams of this nature make it valuable for skin annoyances such as chafing, sunburn, burns, chapping and general roughness of surface. It is particularly recommended for the baby of the household, and this being the case, must be more than usually pure and healing, since an infant's tender skin quickly resents all preparations without the first, at least, of these qualities. For the almost inseparable accompaniment of infancy—chafing—it is especially presented as a preventative and cure, and I am also told that it will relieve the itching in measles, scarlatina and chicken pox. The preparation is put up in a collapsible tube which winds up as it is used, by means of a key inserted over the lower edge, so not the smallest particle is wasted, and it can be carried in very circumscribed space. It penetrates the pores rapidly and preserves the skin, making it soft and elastic, but leaves no oiliness on the surface; so it may be used in the daytime without soiling the clothing, and makes a hygienic covering for the skin before motoring or other exposure to wind or weather. For massage it is a fine and satisfactory ungent; stout people will find it valuable in relieving chafing, and it is recommended for many other troubles, such as tired feet, blisters, cuts, burns, blackheads or pimples. The price is 30 cents a tube if ordered by mail.

A new tooth brush which I can hardly praise too highly is the direct result of twenty-five years' experience in the making of all kinds of brushes by the best known manufacturer of such articles in England. It is constructed in exactly the opposite way to those generally in use, since it has a decided slant with the longer bristles toward the back instead of the front. The added ease and facility which this arrangement gives can only be appreciated by trial, but the difference is very marked, and in my opinion it is a vast improvement over the old style. The bristles are so proportioned in hight and curving finish at the top that every particle of the tooth may be reached, with the exception of that small surface where they come together, and for this portion dental floss is the only sure cleanser. The manner of brushing the teeth is a more important matter than many believe, and should be generally understood. Always soak a new brush over night, as this will set the bristles, and if you find it too stiff, soak in warm water a few minutes before using. Choose a smallish brush, in order that there may be room enough for it between the lips and cheeks and the teeth. Never brush across the latter, as the custom is, for in this way the brush touches but a small surface, and this only where it is least needed. Brushing in the latter manner causes the gums to recede, and sometimes cuts grooves in the top of the teeth. The gums also need the friction of the brush, and the best way to get it without injury is to carry the latter high up over the back teeth—the mouth being nearly closed and the cheeks relaxed in order to give ample room—press it firmly on the gum and then roll the brush downward to the ends of the teeth. This movement will be found satisfactory, but it cannot be accomplished with any ordinary brush, and the one previously mentioned is far the best for the purpose. When the brush is used in this way, the bristles sweep or massage the gums, cover the outer surfaces of the teeth, and are even forced between them. The movement may be a little difficult at first, but with practice it can be easily and rapidly accomplished. Always brush the inner and grinding surfaces of the teeth carefully. There are three or four different sizes in the make of brush to which I have reference, but the smaller adult size is best for all grown people, the child's size for large children, and the smallest size for the first brush used. They come in separate boxes, and in the largest size cost 34 cents.

Women whose hair has become streaked, faded or threaded with gray are often desirous of some simple means of bringing it to uniform color, without resorting to the rather involved treatment usually employed in dyeing the hair. Nothing could well be less complicated for this purpose than the means afforded by a specially prepared comb which has only to be passed repeatedly through the hair in order to even up the color or bring it to any desired shade. These are not sold in the shops, and can only be bought direct from the maker. The combs look like the ordinary kind, but are of course specially prepared for the purpose. They deposit the color evenly and are excellent where no radical treatment is necessary.

Every woman who wears hats with widely spreading brims should know of the useful little hairpins designed by some clever Frenchman in order to facilitate pinning the hair to them and thus preserving an unbroken outline. One side is like any ordinary hairpin and the other is a long, sharp pin, so the former is introduced under the hair and the latter is thrust through the brim of the hat, thus firmly attaching each to the other. The price is 10 cents for a card containing eight.

One of the best deodorizing powders I have ever seen is as fine as a talcum in substance and equally soothing and cooling to the touch. It is indeed a very unusual preparation in every way, and in itself absolutely without odor of any kind. This is a delightful acquisition for summer, since it can be used exactly like an ordinary toilet powder and obviates the possibility of any odor from perspiration, etc. The price is reasonable and the boxes large.

ENTERTAINING

[Note.—All questions under this heading will receive prompt attention. Inquiries may be made in regard to the forms observed in entertaining. Menus for breakfast, luncheons, dinners and suppers will be furnished. Please note fees and rules under Answers to Correspondents. Recipes are furnished at an additional cost of 10 cents each.]

GARDEN PARTY

Give proper form of invitation for garden party, also suggestions for form of entertainment, music and menu, and recipes for different kinds of punch.

Ans.—Send our your invitations to your garden party with the following wording:

Mrs. and Miss —— request the pleasure of your company on Monday afternoon, the sixth of July, from five to seven.

If these hours do not suit you, put in any others you may prefer, either afternoon or evening, making it possibly an evening garden fête. If the latter, send out the invitations simply naming the hour at which you expect your guest to arrive—either eight o'clock or nine o'clock. These invitations should be sent two weeks before the event.

We suggest that as an entertainment you have a pastoral play given on the lawn. You need not have a stage of any sort built on the lawn, but rely upon the lawn itself and the shrubbery for the stage setting. Have a band of music of four or more pieces, and have them play music which is appropriate to the play you choose. Also at other times during the entertainment let them play the popular airs of the day from the well-known comic operas.

For refreshments have iced tea; coffee; lettuce, olive and peanut butter sandwiches; chicken in aspic with endive salad; and frozen strawberries with pistache ice cream served in small fancy cups.

Any one of the following recipes for punch is good.

Sauterne Cup: Peel the thin rind from half an orange and half a lemon and put it in a half-cupful of sugar and work well; pour over it two tablespoonfuls of orange curacoa, cover and let stand for two hours. Then add a pint of sauterne, strain and put on the ice. Just before serving put a big lump of ice in the punch-bowl, a few slices of orange, twelve nice, big strawberries and a few mint leaves, and pour over it the punch. The last thing put in one quart of soda or Shasta water. Studio: Make two quarts of stiff lemonade, and to this add one quart each of Cabernet and Angelica; add one tumblerful of cognac and one wine-glassful of maraschino syrup. Pour over ice and float conserve cherries and cubes of pineapple on top. Tuxedo: Crush fresh peaches and ripe red raspberries together to make one pint and squeeze over them the juice of three lemons; add a little sugar to this and pour over it a half a pint of brandy. Mix and let stand for a while and then strain and add two and one-half pints of claret and three scant glasses of curacoa. Scatter maraschino cherries over the top, and when ready to use put in one and a half quarts of champagne and one pint of apollinaris.

DRESS

[Note.—All questions under this heading will receive prompt attention. Inquiries may be made in regard to models and materials, costumes suitable for various occasions, liveries for servants, etc. Please note fees and rules under Answers to Correspondents.]

BOYS' DRESS AT WEDDINGS

What should a boy between twelve and fourteen, and also one between six and eight years of age, wear at an afternoon wedding?

Ans.—Unless the older boy is very large for his age, have him wear a white flannel or duck Norfolk suit; white shirt with Eton collar; white or colored four-in-hand tie; black stockings; patent leather shoes or pumps. Or he could wear a full Eton suit.

The boy between six and eight should wear a white duck or linen sailor suit; black sailor tie; straw sailor hat; white socks or stockings; white canvas or buckskin shoes or boots.

MOURNING

Give correct style in veils and hats for young widow.

Ans.—If you do not wish to wear a crepe veil we advise you to wear a small hat of crepe or dull straw with a face veil of heavy chiffon, barage or Brussels net with a crepe edge.

In the country, of course, you may wear all white, if it is simply trimmed. Have a white straw hat trimmed with chiffon cloth or tulle and white ribbon.

THE DECORATOR

[Note.—All questions under this department will receive prompt attention. Inquiries may be made in regard to interior decorating, such as the treatment of permanent woodwork, doors, lighting fixtures, hardware, painting, papering, etc. A charge of 50 cents is made by Vogue for each room described, and 10 cents additional for each sample sent when samples are requested. A stamped self-addressed envelope should be enclosed. Suggestions for rooms and descriptions which have been sent to correspondents are subject to publication.]

How should Egyptian scenes tinted in color be framed for a room finished in white woodwork and furnished in green?

Ans.—As your Egyptian scenes are tinted and the colors of the Egyptian landscape are usually so vivid, select gilt as framing. At a recent exhibition of water colors of Egyptian paintings in New York, all the pictures were framed in gilt, some dull and some bright finish. The gilt frames will look well with the green furnishings and white woodwork.

Something To Be Remember

Youth, health and beauty are the most valuable assets in the whirl, both social and commercial, and in order to hold our own we must pursue them untiringly. With the cultivation of beauty the complexion should have the *first* consideration; just at this time of the year the skin requires unremitting care, for the scorching rays of the sun roughen and redden it to such a degree that unless the most thoughtful vigilance is exercised it is impossible to retain a clear skin. One cannot be too careful in giving and acting upon advice as regards creams, lotions, etc. It is not often one comes across a specialist of such skill as Mme. Aus, 21 West 30th Street, and when this happens to be the case the name and address should be noted in red letters and a mental comment made that her advice be sought at the first available opportunity. She has shown quite exceptional ability in the choice of her products. Apart from her Sachets de Toilette, whose merits have been tested by so many readers of this magazine, the Crême Beauté and Lotion Opale are delightful preparations to be used after automobiling, golf, tennis, and any outdoor exercise; they are very cooling and keep the skin delicately fresh and bright.

For a simple treatment Mme. Aus employs the Sonya Rejuvenator and the Sonya Rejuvenating Milk, and after the first séance the complexion undergoes a marvelous change—the lines are effaced, the tissues built and the skin made firm and soft. The treatment is so very simple that after having it done once it can easily be done in the privacy of one's home.

To extol the merits of these preparations would fill pages, so I should advise you to send for her little booklet, or, better still, to get thorough satisfaction, call and see her at

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Opposite Waldorf. Phone 3985 Madison
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"Maternity Corset"

This garment fills a peculiar want and is highly recommended by physicians. It is very soft and pliable; is readily adjusted; laces on sides as well as in the back; and is in every way adapted to give ease and comfort.

Patrons living at a distance may be assured of satisfaction, ordering by post.

FICTION FOR SUMMER READING

IN these days of the rampant problem novel it is rather refreshing to read such a delicate little love story as Marcia Schuyler, by Grace Livingston Hill Lutz (J. B. Lippincott Co.). It is a tale of sedate country life about 1830, and there is the real charm of rosemary and lavender, of dainty sonnets and sprigged chintz in its pages. Seventeen-year-old Marcia is a sweet, ingenuous girl who is suddenly called upon to fill the place, under singularly trying circumstances, of her truant sister. The heroine is sorely beset by the villain and villainess of the story, but at the end of the book we are most comfortably assured that Marcia and David are likely to live happy ever after. The illustrations, with the frontispiece, are reproductions of old prints, and with no slight ingenuity the author has written up a situation in the text to suit each picture.

George Barr McCutcheon has shown a far lighter touch than is usual with him in his farce-like novelette, The Husbands of Edith (Dodd, Mead and Company, $1.25), an amusing extravaganza that bristles with unforeseen complications and has much humor of situation and some even of phrase. The characters are conventional, however unconventional their situation, and the dialogue, though well managed and lively, is not brilliant, but the general effect is light and entertaining. The illustrations in color by Harrison Fisher are well composed and well drawn, and the decorations by Theodore B. Hapgood are usually tasteful and in places effectively humorous. This book is a vast improvement upon The Daughter of Addison Crow.

Mary S. Watts attempts in The Tenants: An Episode of the '80's (The McClure Co., $1.50) a gossiping chronicle without plot, and dependent for interest upon local color and indications of character. There is much good material in the book and the author manifestly has an eye for character, but she has sinned the grievous sin of tediousness. Could she have persuaded herself to excise, compress, sharpen, to study phrasing, proportion and the delicate graces of style, she might have made ten times more of her material and had much left over for another book. The thing she has attempted is so much better than most of the essays in the novel of adventure that it is a pity she did not exercise the virtue of patience, and wait until her subject was really ripe in her mind.

The Fair Moon of Bath (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50), by Elizabeth Ellis, author of Barbara Winslow, Rebel, is a tale of the great English watering place in the days when Beau Nash was the imperious master of ceremonies. A beautiful girl and an impecunious youth occupy the centre of the scene, but there is thrown in a bit of Stuart intrigue, and the author has supplied his story with a swarm of subordinate characters. The time and place are shown with considerable elaboration, and doubtless with a fair degree of truth. There is some attempt to reproduce the speech of the period, and the author's dramatis personae are bravely tricked out in silks and laces. There is the proper amount of fighting and love making, and although the heroine is elaborated with some care the interest of the tale is mainly adventurous.

Robert Ames Bennett, who is credited with the authorship of For the White Christ, Thyra, etc., has written for A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, a new novel, Into the Primitive, in which he shows what life on a lone wild coast may be supposed to do for a conventional American girl. Improbability of plot, incident and character is the leading characteristic of a book that approaches the limit of current sensational fiction.

Randal Charlton's story, The Virgin Widow (G. W. Dillingham Co., New York, $1.50), has qualities of distinction that mark it out from the ruck of current novels. Four persons are chiefly concerned in the action of the story, and their language, acts, and characters are marked by essential self-consistency. The story turns upon an extremely original situation, and the touch of mystery is maintained almost to the end. The dialogue, which is easy, natural and stirring, makes up the bulk of the book, but there are effective bits of description and penetrating passages of philosophy. It is true that the leading incidents of the story are startling, but the book is not melodramatic in its general effect, there is no limelight and no slow music. So able a story is worthy of a less conventional and more truely suggestive title.

The Call of the South by Robert Lee Durham (L. C. Page & Co., Boston, $1.50), is a novel with a new Southern view of the negro problem. The author admits the possibility of educating and refining the individual mulatto or negro, and even looks forward to a far distant future when the negro race will attain the same plane as the white, but meanwhile believes that the man even slightly tinged with negro blood has possibility of savagely atavistic traits that may suddenly come out in him or his progeny. Intermarriage of the races thus, he teaches, means the fetching into the white race of proximate ancestral savagery, and on this account is not to be for a moment entertained. All this theory is worked out in a tale in which the hero is a man almost white in appearance, educated, high minded and courageous. Even in him, however, the ancestral savage once asserts itself with hideous consequences. Just what may be the scientific value of Mr. Durham's theory we do not undertake to say, but he has made an undeniably interesting book, in spite of the fact that he has displayed really little art, has failed to make his characters speak with a close approach to nature's truth, and has not been very successful in his indication of motive and passion. The theme, however, makes the story in one aspect notable. Doubtless the white friends of the negro will see in Mr. Durham's theory an unconscious confession by the Southerner that the old arguments against the equality of the races have broken down. As to his theory itself, such readers will regard it as a fantastic creation of prejudice.

Come and Find Me (The Century Company, $1.50) is the title of Elizabeth Robbins' new novel of the North. The tale is vastly long, and the characters are almost a swarm, though most of them are pretty clearly individualized, but the story is ill proportioned, not architecturally constructed, and lacking in local points of interest. Many chapters are concerned with the doings of a family in a California town, and just when the reader despairs of any outcome, many more chapters are given to the journey North, the stay in the Arctic, and the return. After that comes a rather short and unsatisfactory close to the story. Taken altogether, the book leaves the impression that the author had a vast wealth of Arctic local color at her disposal which she failed to subordinate to the development of plot and character. Material that might have made two or three successful descriptive articles has thus been dumped, ill digested, into a tale that lacks the strength to carry so great a burden.

Gouverneur Morris brings together in The Footprint (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50) eleven of his short stories, partly taken from various magazines, but two of them, A Carolina Night's Dream, and The Execution, now for the first given to the public. The Footprint, first and longest of the stories, is a pure extravaganza, and most of them have some element of strong improbability, though all have also the quality of realism. However extravagant or however realistic, the stories fix the interest of the reader and the unadorned simplicity of Mr. Morris' style is specially suited to the kind of tale he likes to tell.

Sewell Ford is one of the leading exemplars of the very modern type of young newspaper humorists whose favorite medium of expression is slang. Side-stepping with Shorty (Mitchell Kennerley, $1.50) sets forth the impressions of one Shorty McCabe, physical trainer, pugilist, and generally husky sporting character, on society, so to speak, as he has found it. There are some twenty chapters of uninterrupted and unmitigated slang, with frequent suggestions of a coarse and rather obvious humor.

In a newspaper this sort of thing is occasionally not unwelcome, but the publication of an entire book devoted to Shorty McCabe comes perilously nigh to being an impertinence to the public.

Ellis Parker Butler, who leaped into the sunlight of fame three years ago as the author of Pigs is Pigs, has been hard at work ever since, but not yet, apparently, has he been able to repeat the deserved success of his first funny story. "The Cheerful Smugglers" (Century Co., $1.00) tells how Mr. and Mrs. Fenelby sought to provide for the education of their one-year-old hopeful son "Bobberts" by the imposition of a tax varying from ten to thirty per cent. on all articles brought into the house by the owners, their guests, or even their servants. If we can once ignore the fact that it was decidedly bad taste to expect guests and menials to submit to this sort of thing, there is some wholesome amusement to be found in this merry little yarn. In his peculiar vein of whimsical humor Mr. Butler not infrequently reminds one of the lamented Frank Stockton, and it is sincerely to be hoped that some day he may produce a work really worthy of his remarkable gift.

The authorship of The Four-Pools Mystery (Century Co.) is not disclosed, although the writer is reported to be well known. The story is fairly clever and ingenious, but its chief merit lies in the lively descriptions of life on a Virginia plantation, and especially of the negroes and their queer superstitions. A young lawyer and the marvelously resourceful and quite irrepressible reporter for a New York yellow journal (a familiar combination in modern detective fiction) join forces in unraveling the mystery of a tragedy which is popularly ascribed to what the negroes call a "ha'nt."

The element of romance has not been forgotten, although its interest is so subsidiary it might almost have been omitted.

The recent appearances of Miss May Robson in a dramatization of Anne Warner's The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary has revived interest in the story, and consequently Little, Brown & Co. have issued what they call a New Edition with Pictures from the Play. The chronicle of the eccentric Aunt Mary's doings in both town and country makes perennially diverting reading, and we can afford to welcome the new edition while regretting, perhaps, that the publishers should have seen fit to hamper it with a series of reproductions of painfully wooden photographs of the play.

The Castles still carry on their literary business at The Sign of Old Romance, and their new volume of short stories, Flower o' the Orange (Macmillan's), is in their familiar vein, but with evidence of increasing skill as compared with even so recent a book as My Merry Rockhurst. These tales are of Scotland, France and England, and the period is usually the 18th century or earlier. If truth is your first requirement in a story, eschew these, but if you like to dream of other times and other manners, and to believe them more charming than these hard times and practical manners upon which we have fallen, this is just the volume you seek.

The Half-Smart Set (F. A. Stokes Co.) is stated by the publishers to be the work of a well-known author whose books have sold in large editions. The scene is laid in England and on the continent, and the novel is supposed to be concerned with those persons of the wealthy English middle class who, lacking the entrée to the recognized smart set, must needs emulate its frivolities and dissipations according to the limited light of their Philistine souls. Patricia, the heroine of this curious story, is a rather attractive girl with a telling gift of sophisticated simplicity. The hero is a decent, manly chap, blessed with rich and painfully provincial parents and filled with a fine scorn for pseudo smartness. The novel is singularly ineffective, although scarcely dull. In fact we cannot help feeling that the "well-known author" did wisely to publish The Half-Smart Set under the sheltering veil of anonymity.

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Meryl, by William Tillinghast Eldridge (Dodd, Mead & Co.) is a compromise between a detective story and a romance of summer camp life on a New Hampshire lake. The ingenuous heroine steps upon the scene fresh from the seclusion of a convent in Ireland, meets the hero at a railway station in a quite informal manner, and accompanies him cheerfully in a motor car to Wilderness Lodge, the home of her uncle, Gale Sewell. Soon afterward, the fair Meryl, who is the fortunate possessor of "a face chiseled clear as a die," is kidnapped, and from that point mystery succeeds mystery with appalling rapidity, and of course with no light in sight until the proper and accepted time—the final chapter. Uncle Gale, who was reputed to be as rich as he was eccentric, was robbed of a lot of bonds, and his faithful servant was nearly murdered by thugs.

Hernald, the hero, always, be it understood, with the aid of his motor car, performs a series of brilliant stunts and makes a deep impression upon convent-bred Meryl. The arch villain is a cunning and iniquitous lawyer. The best thing about the book is the beautiful binding, which is worthy of a better tale.

Carl Ewald's curious story in two parts, if story it may be called, The Old Room (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.25), is now translated from the Danish by Alexander Teixeira De Mattos. The first part, which here appears as Cordt, was originally published under the present title of the book, and the second part with the title that it here has, Cordt's Son. Dimly bodied forth under a style dreamy and symbolistic is this story of a family and its ruin. The father, a strong man of conservative temper, much enamored of family tradition, is wedded to a wife who loves admiration, and cannot school herself to accept her husband's philosophy and mode of life. The son inherits from the mother a weakness of will, from the father his love of old tradition, and thus is without personal initiative. The story is occupied with the gradual drifting apart of husband and wife, and with the unfolding of the son's weakness. Mr. De Mattos has made his translation an excellent piece of English writing, and has preserved much of what one feels must be the simple picturesqueness of the original. He acknowledges the aid of Mr. Osman Edwards in the translation of the many songs scattered through the book, and they are marked with a very high lyric and emotional quality.

Cures by mental influence or without medicine crop up everywhere, even in fiction, and the story of the latest is embodied in The Master of the Inn (Charles Scribner's Sons, 75 cents), by Robert Hichens, who tells of a retreat in a beautiful region of mountain and forest, where a retired physician made a sort of home for tired men. Most of the book is concerned with the coming and residence there of a famous surgeon, who is nervously incapacitated for his profession while still young enough to be at his best. Mr. Hichens has told his tale gracefully and has woven into it a bit of romance. The book leaves the impression of being an actual transcript from nature.

Reginald Farrar is at pains to explain that his new novel, The Ways of Rebellion, contains no portraits of real persons. Time was when the middle class British novel reader fed upon romantic stories of the British upper classes, and later of adventures in many lands, real and imaginary. We are beyond all that now, and a novel to catch the circulating library crowd must be smartly modern, with a spice of wickedness, and something of the social problem. Mr. Farrar's new book has both. It opens effectively with an aristocratic funeral, at which the hero first feels the hollowness of his own class. After that he rebels, sells his property, breaks with friends, relatives and sweetheart, and gives himself to the people, not in the ordinary way of ministering to their physical needs, but in teaching them their rights. He magnanimously refuses to elope with the married heroine, but in the end she, after having two husbands, elopes with him. Other things happen besides all this, and the story is decorated with the personality of a royal princess, a most unconventional person, who nevertheless is true to her class because she sees no chance to be aught else. Mr. Farrar has done his characters well up to a certain point, but the book leaves upon one an impression of insincerity. It is hard to believe that the author really cares for the things for which he makes his hero stand, or really knows the kind of persons he attempts to depict.

NEW BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG

Little, Brown & Co. have recently issued three cheery stories for girls. Betty Baird's Ventures, by Anna Hamlin Weikel, continues the narrative of the young heroine who figured in an earlier tale by the same author. The worthy Dr. Baird, being in "tight papers" as he termed his straitened financial condition, Betty having now attained the ripe age of seventeen, seeks pluckily to earn some money, and accordingly trys her hand at most everything from the making of preserves to the writing of essays that are doomed to rejection. However, Betty keeps on. We gather from the final chapters that Betty Baird will soon be in a position to take up with the most serious venture of all. The illustrations are by Ethel Pennewill Brown.

Fritzi; or, The Princess Perhaps (The Century Company, $1.50), by Agnes McClelland Daulton, is a story for girls, but one that many grown folk will enjoy. It opens realistically with a theatrical entertainment and a group of the "profesh," in the midst of whom is placed Fritzi, the supposed orphan, whose adventures and fate are to interest the reader for the whole 400 pages. The plot is not especially new, but the characters are fresh, and the author would have us believe that there may be good even in a palmist of the kind that tells fortunes and indicates the whereabouts of lost articles. It would be unfair to reveal the secrets of Fritzi's life here, but it is entirely proper to say that she and her adventures are well worth the time that it takes to read of them, and that nobody, child or adult, will be anything but better for acquaintance with the book.

A very pleasant and attractively illustrated book for girls in their middle teens is The Queen's Company (J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, $1.50), by Sara Hawks Sterling, a tale of lively doings by a group of high school girls. The conversation is clever and not unnatural, and the innocent doings are those of bright girls in the active opening period of incipient womanhood. In tone the book is gay and wholesome. The illustrations in color and in black and white by Henrietta S. Adams are much above the average of pictures in books of the kind.

Andrew Lang keeps right on with his fairy books of all colors, the latest of which is The Olive Fairy Book (Longmans, Green & Co., $1.60 net) with the usual colored full page plates and other illustrations. This time Mr. Lang varies his preface by giving some account of the fairy library from which he draws much of the material that goes into his books of many colors; he also takes the opportunity to have a little mild fun at the expense of the illustrator. The stories in this book are from many sources, and of varying length. There are stories of Turkish, East Indian, African, Danish and Armenian origin. Like all of Mr. Lang's fairy books this one has plenty of gold tooling, gilt edges all round, and excellent illustrations. H. J. Ford, the illustrator, is a good draftsman with a fine gift of composition. Of the eight colored pictures, the frontispiece is the best; the coloring in some of the others is far from successful. M. Ford's illustrations in black and white, whether great or small, are most agreeable. Every child will fall in love with his picture of the Magician's wife.

Ralph Henry Barbour, who has an enviable reputation as a writer of books for boys in their teens, addresses his readers in the story, Tom, Dick and Harriet (The Century Company, $1,50), which relates the adventures of the three persons named in the title, and some others. Mr. Barbour's books are always wholesome, always fresh, and always interesting, not only to his own peculiar clientele, but to older readers. Tom, Dick, and Harriet, is just these things, a book admirably fitted to the needs of the boy in his teens, and good enough for almost anybody. It is most attractively bound and printed, and some of the illustrations of C. M. Relyea are charming pictures.

Little Me Too (Little, Brown & Co.) is a set of stories for small children, true stories, says Julia Dalrymple, the author, being mainly the adventures of a real child. They are simple and homely tales of a kind that little folks love to hear read or told. Sears Gallagher furnishes some effective drawings and there are other illustrations from photographs made directly from nature.

Duffield & Co., on this side, and Chatto & Windus, in London, publish Childhood, a square volume in white boards and illustrated with pictures somewhat conventional in line and agreeably gay in color. The full-page illustrations are deliciously quaint. Perhaps the one called Spring is best, it is so lightsome and joyous. The letterpress is made up of verses that are likely to amuse children from six to ten years of age. Altogether the book is one of the prettiest issued to please young people. It sells for $1.50.

Emilie Poulson, whose Nursery Finger Plays has had deserved success, issues through the Century Company a volume, entitled Father Plays and Baby Plays. The intent of the book is to furnish an aid to fond fathers. It contains many entertaining verses, some music, bits of suggestive prose, and pictures, some of which are far from well drawn. The book sells at $1.25.

Then Century Company has issued, under the general title of Geographical Stories Retold from St. Nicholas Magazine, six volumes of short stories of adventure, travel and description, and relating chiefly to the great sections of the United States. The titles are: Western Frontier Stories; Stories of the Great Lakes; Island Stories (tales of our insular dependencies and other islands); Stories of Strange Sights (descriptions of natural wonders, curious places, etc.); Sea Stories (tales of shipwreck, etc.) and Southern Stories (pictures, scenes and tales of the sunny South). Each volume has a special cover design and contains about fifty illustrations.

Captain June, by Alice Hegan Rice (Century Company) is another reprint from St. Nicholas that has already given pleasure to countless children. The hero (aged six years), whose real name was Robert Rogers Royston, Junior, accompanied by his faithful nurse, Seki San, made a little journey to Japan, where he had an eventful experience and made many friends, including M. Carre, the mysterious old French soldier afflicted with rheumatism and a drooping white mustache. Captain June impresses us as a manly and engaging little chap and quite worthy of his title. C. D. Weldon has furnished some attractive illustrations.

Peeps at Many Lands is the name of a series of travel books for children projected by the Macmillan Company. Volumes are announced on Holland, Italy, India, Japan, France and Scotland. These books have eighty-five duodecimo pages, and are illustrated with colored plates. The matter of children's work and play in foreign lands is emphasized in the text. Each volume sells at 75 cents net.

John and Rue Carpenter, whose When Little Boys Sing has reached a third edition, have written and illustrated Improving Songs for Anxious Children (A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, $1.50 net) an oblong quarto bound in gay board and illuminated with bright colored pictures. The best of the illustrations are ridiculously funny, though some fall short of the illustrator's intent. As to the songs, they suggest the legends that Peter Newell used to write under his grotesque pictures of children. Few of them are as funny as the most effective of the pictures. Perhaps the best is the soliloquy of the stout boy. Music accompanies the songs.

In emulation, apparently, of that industrious literary delver, Mr. Andrew Lang, Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora Archibald Smith have embarked upon the enticing business of collecting fairy tales. About a year ago they issued The Fairy Ring, and now comes an attractive holiday volume of nearly fifty tales, entitled Magic Casements (The McClure Company), gathered from the lore of such lands as Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, France, Germany, England, Russia, Italy, Roumania, Africa, Japan and India, as well as from the legends of our American Indians. This collection is devised for an audience "grown a year older since the publication of the first volume," and contains narratives relating to fairy stratagems and loves, fairy sorrows and triumphs. The editors trust that the perils, so vividly recounted herein, may not seriously affright juvenile readers, who should indeed "have learned that there is really nothing so light-hearted nor so fortunate as a fairy, after all." The title is inspired by that beautiful line from Keats "Magic casements opening on the foam of perilous seas in faery lands forlorn." The authors hint at the future publication of "certain fantastic, extravagant, wonderful and mirth-provoking tales."

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Collectors, whether of rare editions, stamps, autographs, old silver, or brass, or of curios, may find here a valuable medium of exchange for duplicates or the acquisition of fresh specimens.

Advertisers of clothing should be careful to state size.

CHARGES FOR NUMBERED ADVERTISEMENTS: Three cents a word for one insertion. Two cents a word for each insertion if ordered for four or more weeks consecutively.

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RULES: Advertisements must be received not later than the first mail on Wednesday in order to appear the following week.

"The Sale and Exchange" being for the use of private persons only, the advertisements of dealers will not be accepted.

In no circumstances will Vogue be responsible for any Sale and Exchange transaction. This department is merely a medium for the convenience of our readers. No business can be conducted through this office other than the forwarding of letters as stated below.

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234
6 Feb., 08

Then put this reply AND A LOOSE TWO CENT POSTAGE STAMP FOR EACH REPLY into another envelope which seal and mail to The S. & X., Vogue, 11 East 24th Street, New York.

No replies with stamps fixed on the envelope, or with stamped envelopes or with postal cards will be forwarded, and the right is reserved to decline to forward any reply.

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706. Documents signed by the Presidents—Zachary Taylor and Franklin Pierce—for sale at $12,000 for both documents.

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712. Pongee parasol, exquisitely hand embroidered, lined white silk. Crystal handle. Perfectly new. Cost $30.00. Sell $15.00. Approval C. O. D.

HAND WORK

673. Stunning garden hats for seaside and country wear, made to order from original French models; of shadow printed cretonnes in lovely soft flower colorings, rose, mauve, blue or yellow. A simple, wide-brimmed model trimmed with a smart ribbon bow to match or contrast and edged with lace straw, $6.25. More elaborate model in charming picture shape trimmed with velvet ribbon and one exquisite pink rose and foliage, $8.00. Sketches of hats and samples of material on request.

POSITIONS WANTED

709. Young lady, experienced teacher of French, German, pianoforte and elementary English branches, desires position as governess, also wishes position for summer months.

SUMMER SOCIAL REGISTER

We have just received the social register for the summer of 1908. In it are registered 11,303 families or individuals belonging to New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Baltimore, St. Louis, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Providence, St. Paul, Minneapolis, San Francisco, and the Southern cities from Richmond to Atlanta. Of these, 5,768 are summering inland, 2,623 are at the shore, while it is interesting to note that there has been a great decrease in the number of families going abroad. This summer register is limited, as usual, to the summer addresses of those who have communicated their addresses. Those whose names do not appear have retained their city residences as a P. O. address.

WHAT THE CHURCH MUST DO TO RETAIN ITS HOLD

A Religious periodical points out that the future of the church depends upon its making itself wanted. It is no longer the only institution that helps and uplifts humanity, for the school, the library, and the printing press are all appealing to and serving the community, and have come to be essential to its best life. No one questions their usefulness nor croaks about their future. They have come to stay, to be powerful adjuncts to the church if it will recognize their worth, but to be dangerous competitors if it prefers to look upon them in that light. The church should appeal to some deep, permanent want not satisfied by the school, the hospital, the club, the theatre, the novel and the Sunday newspaper, if it is to live.

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DESCRIPTIONS OF FASHIONS

PAGE 111.

LEFT FIGURE. One piece tub gown of blue linen trimmed with crochet buttons. The collar and cuffs are of fine white embroidery. The skirt and bodice are cut separately and joined with the belt.

MIDDLE FIGURE. Empire wash gown of fine white linen, trimmed with eyelet embroidery insertion and crochet buttons. The gown fastens in the back with a wide box plait, buttoned on both edges. The skirt has a seam up the front and back and circular sides, touching at the sides and front, and having a slight train at the back.

RIGHT FIGURE. Tub gown of blue and white plaid gingham trimmed with bands of plain blue. The gown is in one joined by the belt, and fastens at the back with small pearl buttons close together. Chemisette of tucked nainsook.

PAGE 113.

LEFT FIGURE. One piece gown of white linen, joined at waist by the belt, and buttoned up the front, back and sleeves with pearl buttons.

MIDDLE FIGURE. Morning gown of lavender chambray. The bodice is laid in three-quarter inch box plaits all over, including the sleeves. The skirt has a seam up the back and front, and circular sides. On a slight figure the skirt may also be box plaited to below the hips.

RIGHT FIGURE. One piece costume of fine white lawn. The front corresponds to the back, and fastens with small crochet buttons in centre plait, which is edged with narrow hemstitched frills to bust line.

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FIRST FIGURE. Chemise of fine nainsook with insertion of heavy hand embroidery and squares of the nainsook finely tucked; soft ribbon rosettes of a delicate shade.

SECOND FIGURE. Chemise with a fitted ruffle inset with oval medallions of alternating patterns, separated by groups of eyelet embroidery; the ruffle is edged above and below with Valenciennes lace.

THIRD FIGURE. Drawers of fine batiste with Alencon lace insertion, and inserted figures of the same.

FOURTH FIGURE. Drawers with insertion of Venetian lace and broad ribbon drawn through lace medallions.

FIFTH FIGURE. Petticoat of nainsook having a ruffle edged with fine tucks and a heading of tucks and Irish lace.

SIXTH FIGURE. Petticoat of batiste with a deep, finely tucked ruffle inserted with hand embroidery of conventional pattern.

SEVENTH FIGURE. A combination corset cover and petticoat, trimmed with insertion of Bruges lace and fine tucks.

AMERICANS WHO DISGRACE THEIR COUNTRY

AMong the cable specials to the New York Times recently was one in regard to a disgraceful event that took place during July in Berlin. The newly formed American Athletic Club in that City asked permission of the police authorities in late June (so the report runs) to hold a twenty-round prize fight on the night of Independence Day, alleging that prize fights are among the most cherished traditions of the day. Although professional pugilism is strictly prohibited in Berlin (a club of young German sportsmen applying in vain recently for the privilege of an exhibition), the police unhesitatingly gave the Americans permission, and accordingly the City was filled with posters proclaiming the event and date of the fight, and naming the contestants. Sustaining bull fighting in Mexico and forcing pugilism on Berlin; verily these are not good examples of American civilization.

SOCIETY

DIED

Blakeslee.—At Chautauqua, N. Y., on 12 July, Wilbur Sanford Blakeslee, Harvard, '09, of appendicitis.

Fuller.—Suddenly, at her residence, "Claremont," Ossining, N. Y., on Sunday, 12 July, 1908, Mary E. Fuller, widow of Edward Fuller and daughter of the late Charles and Deborah Easton.

Livingston.—At Eastnor Castle, Ledbury, England, on Monday, 13 July, 1908, Mary Josephine Livingston, widow of E. Louis Livingston and daughter of the late Joseph Kernochan of this city.

Martin.—On Monday, 13 July, at her residence, Jane A. Martin, widow of John T. Martin and daughter of the late Robert Barkley.

Mason.—At his residence, No. 1 West Eighty-first Street, New York, on Tuesday, 14 July, Dr. William Mason, son of Dr. Lowell Mason.

Sanford.—At the New York Hospital, Monday, 13 July, 1908, Col. George Bliss Sanford, U. S. A. (retired), late Colonel of the Ninth U. S. Cavalry, in the 66th year of his age.

Short.—At Fairlee, Vt., on 4 July, in her 89th year, Anne Jean, wife of the late Prof. Charles Short, of Columbia College, and daughter of the late Hon. Elihu Lyman and Mary Field Lyman, of Enfield, Mass.

ENGAGED

Chaffee-Hastings.—Miss Helen Valentine Chaffee, daughter of Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. A. (retired), to Lieut. John Howard Hastings, Ninth Cavalry, U. S. A.

Chase-Jenney. — Miss Lillian Chase, daughter of Mr. David Chase, to Mr. Lucius W. Jenney.

Clark-Remsen. — Miss N. Woodruff-Bradford-Clark, daughter of Mr. Francis Melvin Clark, of St. Augustine, Fla., to Mr. Phoenix Remsen, of New York.

Condit-Wright. — Miss Edna Condit, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Demerest Condit, of Brooklyn, to Mr. Frank Harold Wright.

Meigs-Bertolette.—Miss Lucille Eleanor Meigs, daughter of Mrs. George Halsey Meigs, of San Francisco, to Lieut. Commander Levi Calvin Bertolette, executive officer of U. S. S. Vermont.

Onderdonk-Weekes.—Miss Gladys Onderdonk, daughter of Mrs. Sarah D. Onderdonk, to Mr. Bradford G. Weekes.

WEDDINGS

Goddard-Hazard. — Mr. Robert H. I. Goddard, Jr., and Miss Margaret Hazard, daughter of Mr. Rowland G. Hazard, were married on Wednesday, 15 July, at Peacedale, R. I. Maid of honor, Miss Mary P. Hazard; best man, Mr. Rowland Hazard; ushers, Messrs. Rush Sturgis, Theodore Francis Greene, of Providence; Samuel Powell and Gordon Hutchins, of Concord, Mass., and William Groesbeck and Henry Pendleton Rogers, of New York. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony at "Holly House," the residence of the bride's parents. Among those present were Col. Robert H. Ives Goddard and Mrs. Goddard, the Marquis Réné d'Audigne and the Marquise Réné d'Audigne, formerly Miss Madeline Goddard, of Anjou, France; Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Baroness Von Winkloe, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mr. and Mrs. William Watts Sherman, of Newport; the Misses Frances and Louise Lippitt, daughters of the late Henry F. Lippitt, Miss Anita Baker, Mr. Robert Ludlow Fowler, Miss Elizabeth Fowler, Miss Mary S. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry De Coppet.

WEDDINGS TO COME

Jones-Gibson.—15 August.—Miss Grace Llewellyn Jones, daughter of the late Col. Llewellyn Jones, U. S. A., of San Francisco, to Mr. Robert Gibson, Jr.

Wetherill-Henderson.—5 August.—Miss Isabel Wetherill, daughter of Mr. Samuel Price Wetherill, of Philadelphia, to Mr. Samuel Jones Henderson, at "Tonandowha," Winter Harbor, Me.

BAR HARBOR

Concerts.—The members of the Music Committe of the Building of Arts for the present season are Mrs. Robert Abbe, Chairman; Mr. Dave Hennen Morris, Secretary; Miss Christine V. Baker, Treasurer; Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, Mrs. A. J. Cassatt, Mr. Walter Damrosch, Miss Dehon, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mr. George B. Dorr, Mrs. William P. Douglas, Mrs. Henry Lane Eno, Mrs. John J. Emery, Mr. Alessandro Fabbri, Miss Nora Godwin, Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Mrs. George Harris, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. John I. Kane, Mr. V. Everit Macy, Mr. Lewis B. McCagg, Mr. Courtlandt Palmer, Mr. Ernest Schelling, Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Clarence S. Wadsworth, and Mrs. Francis L. Wellman.

The complete series of concerts to be given has been announced. The first will be given Saturday evening, 25 July, when Mme. Louise Homer and Alwin Schroeder, the noted cellists, will be the soloists.

The second concert will be given on 8 August, when the famous Adamowski trio will be the artists. Mr. Witherspoon will be soloist on this occasion.

The third will be given 22 August, when David Bispham, the well-known baritone, will appear, assisted by seven soloists of reputation. The last concert will be on 5 September, and will be given by Walter Damrosch.

Horse Show.—The Horse Show has been set this year for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 18, 19 and 20 August.

Brown.—Mrs. John Nicholas Brown and her son are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis B. McCagg.

Late Arrivals.—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. De Witt Clinton Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Draper, Mr. and Mrs. John Hone, Mr. and Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Morton, and Miss Nora Iasigi.

LENOX

Bonaparte.—Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte and Mrs. Bonaparte and his secretaries have arrived at the Curtis Hotel, where the Attorney General has established his offices for July and August.

Brewster.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Brewster are entertaining Mrs. Brewster's brother and sister, Mr. Lyman Tremain and Miss Emily Tremain.

Folsom.—Miss Constance Folsom gave a dinner on Tuesday, 14 July, at Sunnyridge, for Mr. and Mrs. Francis D. Fitzgibbon. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey, Mr. and Mrs. David Turner Dana, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic S. Delafield, and Mr. Vanness Phillips.

Gray.—Mrs. Henry Winthrop Gray has Mr. Frederick Frelinghuysen as her guest at the "Willows."

McBurney.—Dr. Charles McBurney has departed for the Maine woods, where he will spend the summer.

Shotter.—Miss Emily Shotter has arrived at "Shadow Brook" for the season.

Sturgis.—Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis gave a fair Friday afternoon, 17 July, at Clipston Grange, for the benefit of the industrial classes of the Lenox public schools, which she inaugurated several seasons ago.

Westinghouse.—Mrs. George Westinghouse is entertaining Mlle. von Heinrich at Erskine Park.

NARRAGANSETT

Bradley.—Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley, of Tuxedo, N. Y., arrived at the Mathewson to-day to be guests of Mrs. Bradley's mother, Mrs. Marshall J. Allen, of New York.

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Beautiful fine weave, reinforced feet and tops. Worth $2.50, mailed prepaid for or 4 pair for $5.00. Black or tan shades. Sold by mail only. Money back if not satisfied.
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123 Quincy Street Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hanan.—Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hanan, who are entertaining a house party at Shore Acres, have among their guests Mr. and Mrs. Lucius J. Somerville.

Hazard.—A dinner dance was given on Tuesday evening, 14 July, by Mr. and Mrs. Rowland G. Hazard at Holly House, their country place at Peacedale, R. I., for Miss Margaret Hazard, whose marriage to Robert H. I. Goddard, Jr., took place on Wednesday, 15 July. Among the invited guests were the Marquis Réné d'Audigne and the Marquise Réné d'Audigne, the latter formerly Miss Madeline Goddard, a sister of the bridegroom; Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. J. Goddard, Miss Caroline Hazard, Miss Mary V. Hazard, Mr. and Mrs. Rush Sturges, Miss Dorothy Sturges, Mr. Theodore Francis Greene, Mr. Henry Pendleton Rogers, Mr. Samuel Powell, Mr. T. J. Kane Powell, Mr. Rowland G. Hazard, Jr., Mr. Gordon Hutchins, and Mr. William Groesbeck, of New York.

Smith.—Miss Gladys Smith is stopping at the Hotel Imperial.

Valentine.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine have returned from Europe and are occupying Valmar, their summer home at Narragansett Pier.

Late Arrivals.—Mr. and Mrs. Theodore H. Price, Messrs. Robert Butt, L. H. Butt, Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Hard, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Macy, Lieutenant and Mrs. MacLeod Page, Mr. Henry G. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Griffin, Mr. Charles A. Smylies, Miss M. E. Smylies, Mr. C. F. Hard, Mr. Samuel H. Valentine, Dr. William Francis Honan, Mr. Roderic Wellman, Mr. E. H. Graham, Mr. W. E. Seldon, Mrs. J. C. Hendrix, Miss Rathbone, Mrs. F. C. Hooton, Mrs. Lanman Robinson, Mr. Charles A. Conrad, Mr. A. C. Downing, Mr. Robert Ludlow Fowler, Miss Fowler, Miss Elizabeth Fowler, Miss E. M. Johnson, Miss Johnson, Mr. Horace Wylie, Countess de Beroldingen, Miss Elsa Putnam, Miss H. P. Little and Mr. John G. Wood.

NEWPORT

The list of boxholders for the Newport Horse Show, to be held the first week in September at the Casino, is as follows: Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Col. and Mrs. De Lancey Astor Kane, Commodore and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Gammell, Miss M. Codman, Mr. and Mrs. James J. Coogan, Mrs. Zabriskie, Mr. and Mrs. William Storrs Wells, Mrs. William K. Leeds, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Roelker, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Knight, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Ward, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Ware, Mr. Peter F. Collier, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Hennessey, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Selkirk, Mr. and Mrs. James Laurens Van Alen, Mr. Samuel F. Barger, Mr. Center Hitchcock, Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. William Watts Sherman, Mr. Henry F. Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Mr. Egerton L. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. H. McKay Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mr. R. T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mr. James Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Thomas, Mr. William H. Moore, and Capt. and Mrs. Philip M. Lydig.

Bird.—The Misses Bird, of New York city, will occupy the Crippen cottage, in Union avenue, for the season. Owing to the severe illness of Miss Bird their arrival was delayed several weeks.

Benjamin.—Mr. and Mrs. George H. Benjamin have arrived for the season at Brent Lodge, the Mason villa, in Gibbs avenue.

Collier.—Mr. Peter F. Collier entertained at dinner on Wednesday, 15 July, for Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Vanderbilt. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Clark, Commander W. F. Fullam, Miss Whitridge, Mrs. Charlotte Warren, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Miss Blanche Oelrichs, Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. Gibson Fahnestock, Jr., Mr. Herbert C. Pell, Jr., Mr. Paul Rainey, Mr. Dudley Morgan, Mr. James V. Parker, Mrs. Frances Roche, and Miss Rives.

Emerson.—Vice Commodore Isaac E. Emerson of the Baltimore Yacht Club, who is here with his houseboat Margaret, has as his guests his daughter, Mrs. Howard Harvey, of Baltimore, Mrs. Frederick McCormack, and Mrs. Smith Hollins McKim.

Gerry.—Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Mabel and Angelica Gerry are at their summer home on the cliffs.

Jay.—Mr. Delancey Jay is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay.

Lawrence.—Mrs. Hunter Lawrence has her niece, Mrs. Henry G. Hill, of New York, visiting her.

Ledyard.—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard are arriving in Newport from Europe early in August. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr., will come then to spend the season with them.

Morgan.—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan and their children have arrived at Beacon Rock, their summer place.

Morris.—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris have returned to their home at Yonkers, N. Y., after a visit with Mrs. Francis Morris.

Norris.—Mr. and Mrs. George Pepper Norris, of Philadelphia, who have rented the Deblois villa, have taken possession of their summer home.

Phipps.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Carnegie Phipps are at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, on Bellevue Avenue, for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills are expected to arrive from England on 1 August.

Rainey.—Mr. Paul J. Rainey has returned from Europe and has joined the summer colony for the season.

Roche.—Mr. Francis Roche is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt at Sandy Point Farm.

Sands.—Mr. Charles E. Sands has arrived at the Margaret, where he will spend the summer.

Whitney.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney have returned to Westbury, L. I., preparatory to sailing for Scotland for their usual hunting. The children will remain here for the summer at the Whitney cottage.

INTIMATIONS

Belmont.—Mr. August Belmont, who has been abroad for some weeks, will soon return to his Hempstead home for a stay of some weeks. His son, August Belmont, Jr., and wife, will leave about 1 August for their annual trip. This time England and the Continent will be selected.

Bird.—Mr. and Mrs. George Bird are spending the summer in Maine..

Corbett.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ladd Corbett are now in Paris.

Collier.—Mr. Peter F. Collier has purchased a site at Newport on Ocean Drive, near the boathouse entrance to the Gooseberry Island Club, where he will erect a rustic bungalow residence.

Glover.—Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Glover, of Washington, D. C., are visiting their daughter, Mme. Van Swinderen at The Hague.

Hoyt.—Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Livingston Hoyt and Miss Julia Hoyt have gone to Ipswich, Mass., from Staatsburg, N. Y.

Hoffman.—Mr. and Mrs. William M. V. Hoffman will go to Bar Harbor from Tuxedo in August.

Iselin.—Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iselin have returned from Europe and are at their country seat at New Rochelle.

Leeds.—Mrs. William D. Leeds, her son, William Leeds, and Mr. and Mrs. Warner M. Leeds, are motoring to Bar Harbor, where Mrs. Leeds and her son will be the guests of Mr. Warner Leeds at Balance Rock.

Olin.—Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Olin have been entertaining a house party in Rhinebeck, N. Y.

Robb.—Mr. and Mrs. Nathanial Thayer Robb, who have been at Tuxedo, have gone to Southampton, L. I.

Roosevelt.—Mrs. James Roosevelt is at her country house in Oyster Bay, L. I.

Sears.—Miss Eleanora Sears is visiting Mrs. J. W. Wadsworth at Geneseo.

Speyer.—Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer have sailed for England.

Tilford.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tilford and Miss Julie Tilford have sailed for Europe and will remain abroad about two months.

Twombly.—Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly are motoring through England.

Vanderbilt.—Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. F. O. French, her son, Master William Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Wagstaff, and Miss North, have gone abroad for a two-months' trip.

Webb.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Egerton Webb and Miss Webb will arrive from Europe 20 September.

Winslow.—Mr. and Mrs. Francis Dana Winslow are at Great Barrington, Mass.

MRS. ADAIR'S

Ganesh Preparations are Absolutely Pure, Most Hygienic and Beneficial, are recommended by the Medical Profession and used by Royalty all over the World.

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Patent Ganesh Chin Strap is made of specially prepared elastic, the secret of which is known only to Mrs. Adair. It is soft, pliable and light, holding the face in position during the long hours of sleep, it removes a double chin, restores lost contours, takes away the line from nose to chin, **$5.00. Double Straps,** to prevent snoring, **$8.50.**

Ganesh Forehead Strap, for removing lines on forehead and corners of eyes; restful to the brain when weary. **In rubber, $5.00, and leather, $4.00**

Ganesh Eastern Muscle Developing Oil, $5, $2.50, $1. This Marvelous Oil is Mrs. Adair's original preparation; it removes lines, fills out hollows, obliterates lines on eyelids, making them white and firm.

Ganesh Diable Skin Tonic, $5, $2, 75c., is a splendid wash for the eyes, also the face; it closes the pores, strengthens and whitens the skin, good for loose skins; removes puffiness under eyes.

Ganesh Balm Cream, $3, $1.50 75c. can be used for the most sensitive skin, unequalled as a face cleanser and a skin food.

Lily Sulphur Lotion, (pink, white, and cream) whitens the skin, removes and prevents redness and freckles. **$2.50, $1.50**

Anti-Freckle Lotion, $1.25, and Cream, $1.00 to be used alternately.

THE BEAUTY BOX, specially prepared for the traveler and summer sojourner at the Seashore and Mountains. In two sizes.

The larger box is Japanned (illustrated here), fitted with compartments that hold neatly and compactly 15 *of Mrs. Adair's Guaranteed Ganesh Preparations. Price Complete* (express paid) **$35.00**

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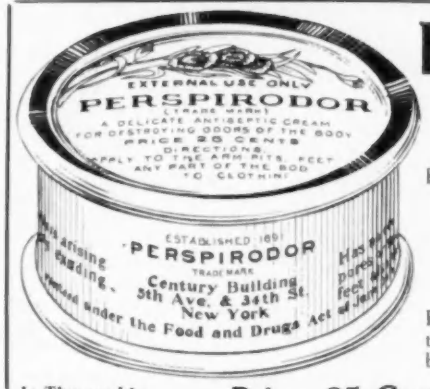
A Smaller Toilet Box (of strongly made corrugated paper) also fitted with compartments (especially designed for post orders) contains Six of Mrs. Adair's Ganesh Preparations as follows:

Eastern Muscle Oil, Diable Skin Tonic, Lily Sulphur Lotion, Eastern Balm Cream, Beauty Sachets (for use instead of soap, prevents oily skin), Bandelettes (remove tired line appearance of the eyes). Price Complete **$5.00**

Hygienic Face Massage and **Electrical Face Treatments** (Vibro Treatment included) at Mrs. Adair's Rooms, cost **$2.50** (course of 6 treatments, **$12**). Ladies only are received.

Price List Booklet FREE. Write for it. Consultation Free. Mail orders have prompt attention. Full directions for Home Treatment.



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FOREIGN TRAVEL

Bretagne.—Sailed 16 July.—Mr. Charles C. Brainard, Mrs. Henry Prentice, Miss Helen Prentice, Miss Madeline Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Weatherly, Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Porret, Mrs. Irma Montebaldini and Count Bertrand de Sartiges.

Cedric.—Sailed 16 July.—Mr. and Mrs. George Lauder, Jr., Miss Katherine V. Lauder, Miss Josephine R. Lauder, Mr. Frank Tilford, Mr. and Mrs. Moncure Robinson, Miss Gwendolyn Robinson, Mr. Thomas Roulston, Mr. T. H. Roulston, Mr. and Mrs. Everett T. Tomlinson, Mr. Everett T. Tomlinson, Jr., Mr. Paul G. Tomlinson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Warren, Mr. Henry M. Warren, Jr., Mr. Richard F. Warren, Mr. H. Lewis Waterbury, Mrs. Eleanor Wharton Wood, Mr. Edward Wallis Woods, Miss Marjory Woods, Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Woods, Dr. and Mrs. John M. Maury, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. McClelland, the Misses McClelland, Colonel R. A. Finlayson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Graves, Miss Dorothy Graves, Judge William J. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Cartwright, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Balfour, and Mr. C. S. W. Packard.

Kaiserin Auguste Victoria.—Sailed 16 July.—Mr. Samuel Rea, Third Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Mrs. Rea; Mrs. Catherine Young Hobart, Miss Ottilie Young Hobart, Mr. E. Pierson Beebe, Captain J. H. Poole, U. S. A., and Mrs. Poole; Mrs. Gilbert R. Potts, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin B. Lippincott, Miss Helen de R. Lippincott, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Green, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., and children; Mr. and Mrs. William W. Curtin, Judge Axel Chytraus, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Wick, Mr. George D. Wick, Jr., Miss Mary Natalie Wick, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur von Briesen, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Dale, Mr. and Mrs. W. Armour Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Rossiter, Baron Ernst von Schilling, Russian Vice Consul General in New York; Mrs. Joseph Stone, Miss Annie L. Stone, Mr. Preston Witherspoon, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. McCulloch, Mr. and Mrs. A. Walker Otis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rankin Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Maxmilian Morganthau, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Meehan, Mrs. Cecil French, Mr. E. T. Day French, Mr. Edward Smith French, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Galland, and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Ireland.

Prinzess Alice. — Sailed 16 July. — Dr. and Mrs. Howard Kennedy Hill, Mr. Louis M. Hart, Mr. Harold S. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Putnam Birnie, Miss Martha M. Birnie, Mr. L. L. Browne, Mr. W. P. Browne, Miss Marie D. Mordaunt, Miss Helen B. Mordaunt, Mr. Edward J. Mordaunt, Mr. and Mrs. F. Warning, Mr. Hugo Spitzer and Dr. and Mrs. Frank Hartley.

THE ART OF LETTER WRITING

BY E. N. VALLANDIGHAM

FIFTH PAPER

Conventional letters of ceremony are among the dreariest products of the human pen. Any "complete letter writer" will furnish models for such letters and will indicate exactly the current etiquette of invitations, thanks, acceptances, the "bread and butter letter," and all the rest. It was a modern English statesman who said contemptuously of the Garter King at Arms, or some such functionary, whose duty it is to decide upon the intricacies of the dead and gone science of heraldry, "The foolish man doesn't know the foolish rules of his foolish business." The editors of etiquette books have a simpler task than the Garter King at Arms, for there is a general rule of common sense running through the science of etiquette, but no "complete letter writer" can teach us to be anything better than stiffly conventional in our ceremonial notes, if we have not the wish to put something of ourselves into them, and the willingness to be at real pains in the work of composition.

The prime rule that letters of the kind shall be neat chirographically, and upon good paper not extravagant in color, form, or texture, is absolute for persons who dislike to be eccentric. After that, taste and fancy have wide range. Letters in acknowledgement of hospitality enjoyed should be spontaneous in tone, cordial, and scrupulously polite, not only in phrase, but with that subtler form of politeness which one feels in the evidence that the writer has not written in haste, and has found the duty not a task but a pleasure. If it is your misfortune to accept hospitality upon other than the simple terms of friendly good-will and interest, if you have angled for an invitation, and in the pursuit of a cheap social ambition, have visited where you felt uncertain of a welcome, you have done a vulgar and snobbish thing which you should forget as soon as possible and resolve never to repeat. There is no rule by which a letter in acknowledgment of such hospitality can be made a real thing of beauty; it is truly a "bread and butter letter" and nothing else. If, however, you have accepted the hospitality of an acquaintance in the spirit of good will in which it was offered, the simple rule for a proper note of acknowledgment is to write as you feel, in a neat and natural hand, and to say your say in the best fashion that you know how. If you can lighten the simple sincerity of what you write with a bit of spontaneous humor, so much the better. Of course, such letters between intimates present no difficulties.

After a young bride has acknowledged the third onyx table, the fifth ormulu clock, and the tenth berry spoon, her notes are apt to betray a touch of conventional weariness. The wedding present as it comes from the mob of mere acquaintances, seems worthy of the exceedingly disreputable primitive practice in which some unpleasant sociologists believe it to have originated, and only a miracle of tact and taste will enable one to be felicitous in the composition of letters thanking half-strangers for gifts that one does not value, and which one knows were sent in a spirit utterly unbefitting the occasion. It is sufficiently difficult to be fresh and spontaneous in acknowledging what one values and needs, and what one knows to have been sent in a spirit of loving service. Here, however, the law of sincere self-expression furnishes the key to a difficult problem. If the duty is to be triumphantly accomplished, it demands time and pains. On the whole, every such letter should give pleasure to the recipient, and seem a reward, not, indeed, for the gift, but for the time that must be taken in reading what is written. How many such letters measure up to this simple rule? With what a sense of anticipatory boredom does one open most notes of the kind. The busiest women of the great social world have these frigid and lifeless little compositions read by their secretaries, and the latter are said to die young.

Most of us are lucky enough to belong to a social world that, within its own limits, is essentially democratic, so that we rarely have to weigh the question of rank in our ceremonial notes. Even in the simplest of American social worlds, however, there are persons who enjoy, or should enjoy, all the privileges and immunities of rank, and that is the aged. If you are twenty years old and are addressing a note to a woman old enough to be your mother, or a man old enough to be your father, you must find some means of indicating your deference without too strongly reminding the recipient that time flies. If you are addressing one who cannot hope to be regarded as other than old, you can never show too much loving respect in the tone of your letter. There are few things that old men like better than frankly affectionate and respectful notes or letters from girls that might be their grand-daughters, and nothing that old ladies more appreciate than the friendly and deferential epistolary gallantries of their grandsons' companions. It is a dull, young person of either sex who neglects the slightest excuse for giving age the pleasure of thinking itself not forgotten or misprized by youth. An American woman of eighty has the right to expect from her young friends the considerate deference that a princess commands in Europe, though it may be conveyed without the stupid lumber of formality with which Europeans surround women of princely rank. Our social hierarchy is not of princes, dukes and earls, but of uncles, aunts, parents and grandparents.

[Note.—Communications concerning animals or birds, and all phases of their protection, should be especially addressed to Mrs. Josephine Redding, into whose care this department has been committed.]

CRUELTY AND USELESSNESS OF MUZZLING

The muzzling of dogs, recently threatened by the New York Board of Health, which had worked itself into a state of hysteria over alleged cases of rabies, is the subject of one of George T. Angell's illuminating appeals for the just treatment of animals. He points out that no muzzle ever invented is other than an instrument of torture, because in them dogs cannot lick their skins, bite flies, drink, or breathe as they should—the latter a very serious inconvenience since by holding their mouths open in warm weather they perspire through their tongues.

It is also pointed out that muzzled dogs cannot be of service in saving people from drowning, or in warning them of fire; nor can he protect homes from thieves, burglars or tramps. Mr. Angell has made a careful study of the subject of muzzling and has gathered much evidence, which he has used to good effect at the Massachusetts State House in opposing the measure, and on every occasion, by satisfying the committee that there was no need of the practice, has succeeded in preventing the enactment of laws requiring it. If the S. P. C. A.'s of Pennsylvania were as humane and efficient as this octogenarian worker in behalf of animals, that State would not today be bearing the shame of the muzzling laws.

LAUDABLE WORK BY AN ANTI-CRUELTY SOCIETY

The Humane Society of New York reports that several officers of that Society recently went to the Union Stock Yards at the foot of West Sixtieth Street, New York, and remained until 2.30 A. M., watching the handling of cattle, and arrested two of the drovers for throwing calves from the upper deck of a double-deck car to the platform. The men are held for trial to answer at General Sessions in September. It is the expressed intention of the Humane Society of New York to keep a strict watch upon the cattle transportation in and around New York City, and this is a most commendable decision since it is reasonable to infer that the flesh of abused and terrified animals can hardly be fit for human consumption. The pure food committees, therefore, should cooperate with the Humane Society of New York in its laudable effort to lessen the misery of animals destined for food.

PROJECTED ANTI-VACCINATION CONFERENCE

The Anti-Vaccination League of Pennsylvania is planning a national anti-vaccination conference to be held at Philadelphia from 7 to 10 October. One of the objects is to advance the campaign of education among the people respecting the effects of vaccination, including its influence in causing degeneration, in deteriorating the public health, and in spreading cancer, small-pox, tuberculosis and other diseases. Particulars of this interesting meeting may be had from Porter F. Cope, 4806 Chester Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. There is now such a large number of aggressive anti-vaccinationists (for the most part very intelligent people) that those who wish to keep abreast of the growing movements of the day should inform themselves about the arguments and demonstrations of the "antis."

HUMANE SLAUGHTERING DEVICES

The prize of $500 offered a few months ago by the A. S. P. C. A. for a humane slaughtering device has not yet been awarded, since none of the numerous inventions submitted in the competition came within its exact provisions. The chairman of the committee on slaughtering, Henry Bergh, a nephew of the founder, refusing to accept the present cruel method of slaughtering (that of battering an animal's head with a sledge hammer), has said that he is determined to discover the most humane device possible. At most of the abattoirs of the country animals are received like so many logs of wood meant for kindling, the sole object being to see how many animals can be reduced to marketable conditions within the shortest space of time.

A new device is being introduced in the Dunfermline (Scotland) slaughter houses as a humane substitute for the old style of killing with a pole ax. The American consul, Maxwell Blake, thus describes the new instrument:

"The weapon is about a foot in length. The barrel is rifled and the muzzle shaped like the mouth of a bell and angled in order to adapt itself to the slope of a bullock's head. By unscrewing the opposite end from the muzzle the cartridge may be inserted. The breech piece having been readjusted, there is a steel guard protecting the hammer, which sets off the bullet. This guard is not displaced until the weapon is about to be used. When the bullock has been firmly drawn up, the operator places the bell end well up on the forehead, and with a sharp tap of a mallet all is over, the beast generally falling down without a struggle. If the bullet has been properly placed, its path should be along the spinal cord, completely severing it. If the instrument has not been well placed, death is a little longer in ensuing, but in any case there is no pain to the animal. Care in the use of the weapon is all that is required, as it is not a thing which can be handled recklessly with impunity."

EXHIBITIONS NOW ON

New York. Astor Library. Etchings and Lithographs by modern Dutch artists, and plates illustrating shop window decorations.

Lenox Library. Modern line engravings by the Société Française de Gravure.

Colonna Collection of Japanese prints.

Knoedler's. Summer exhibition of paintings by modern artists.

W. K. O'Brien's Collection of plans and views of New York City from 1671-1868. During summer.

Brooklyn. Brooklyn Museum. Collection of etchings loaned by Henry T. Quick—during summer.

Buffalo. Albright Art Gallery. Third annual of oil paintings by American artists.

Poland Springs, Me. Maine State Building. Annual exhibition of American paintings and sculpture. Until 1 Oct.

Washington. Congressional Library. Etchings by French artists of the nineteenth century; and collection of Arundel prints.

Worcester. Art Museum. Summer exhibition of paintings. Until 20 Sept.

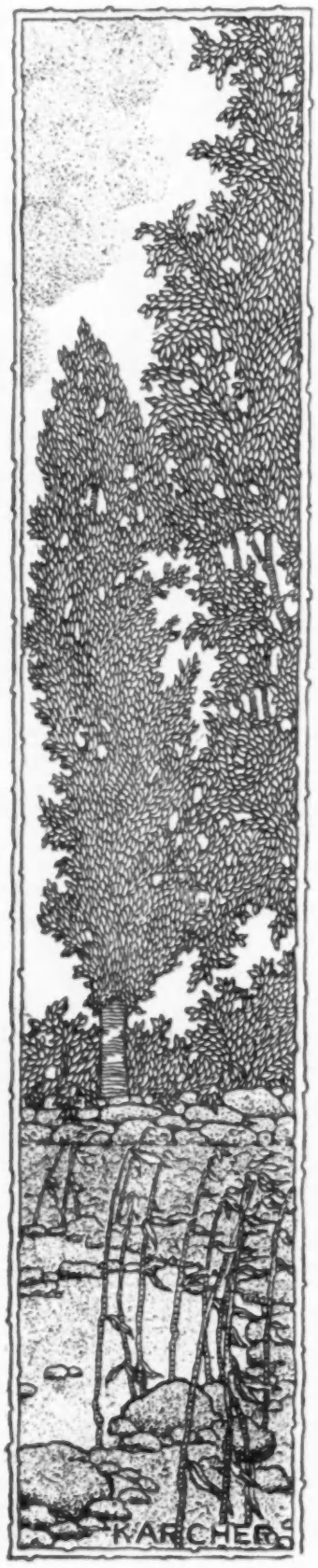
GOSSIP

The directors of the Worcester Art Museum announce that, in accordance with their agreement to buy one or more paintings from the Eleventh Annual Exhibition of Oil Paintings held this summer, they have bought the following pictures: At Sunset, by Charles H. Davis; Sally, by Joseph De Camp; Entrance to the Harbor of Polperro, by Henry B. Snell, and Snow, by the late John H. Twachtman.

In addition to these four paintings bought by the Museum, two others have to this date been bought by individual purchasers: The Brookside in Spring, by William C. Stevens, and The Abandoned Road, by Joseph H. Greenwood.

VOGUE

A RIDING TOUR



THE ETHICS OF THE CORPORATION AND THE INDIVIDUAL

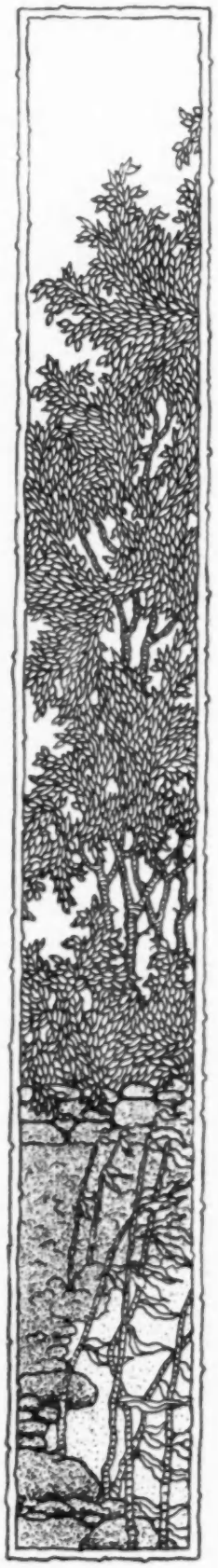
THe metropolitan press has recently been waxing facetious over the ethical lesson contained in a framed sign which has been placed in the cars of a certain street railway company and which admonishes passengers that the failure to pay fare constitutes a theft. But after all, is the lesson really so superfluous as it may at first appear and is not the public in need of learning it? Every observant person is aware that in the crowds that pack the cars during the rush hours there are many who actually take pains to dodge the payment of fare, and many more who apparently consider themselves absolved from this obligation if the conductor forgets to exact it. Indeed it has even been argued that the passenger is in no way morally lax if he neglects to jog the memory of the company's representative.

Under such circumstances it certainly seems very much in order that a corporation which for the last few years has been pilloried by the public should hold up the reverse side of the shield for general inspection, and the more so since it is not only defrauded by non-fare-paying passengers and dishonest guards, but by many men and women of the better classes who do not hesitate to covenant with physicians to exaggerate minor injuries received in accidents into serious ones threatening permanent crippling and ill-health. Not only is it astonishing that swindling conspiracies such as these should be practiced by people and physicians generally considered reputable, but that such attempts to get money under false pretenses should be actually joked about as if they contained no trace of ethical depravity.

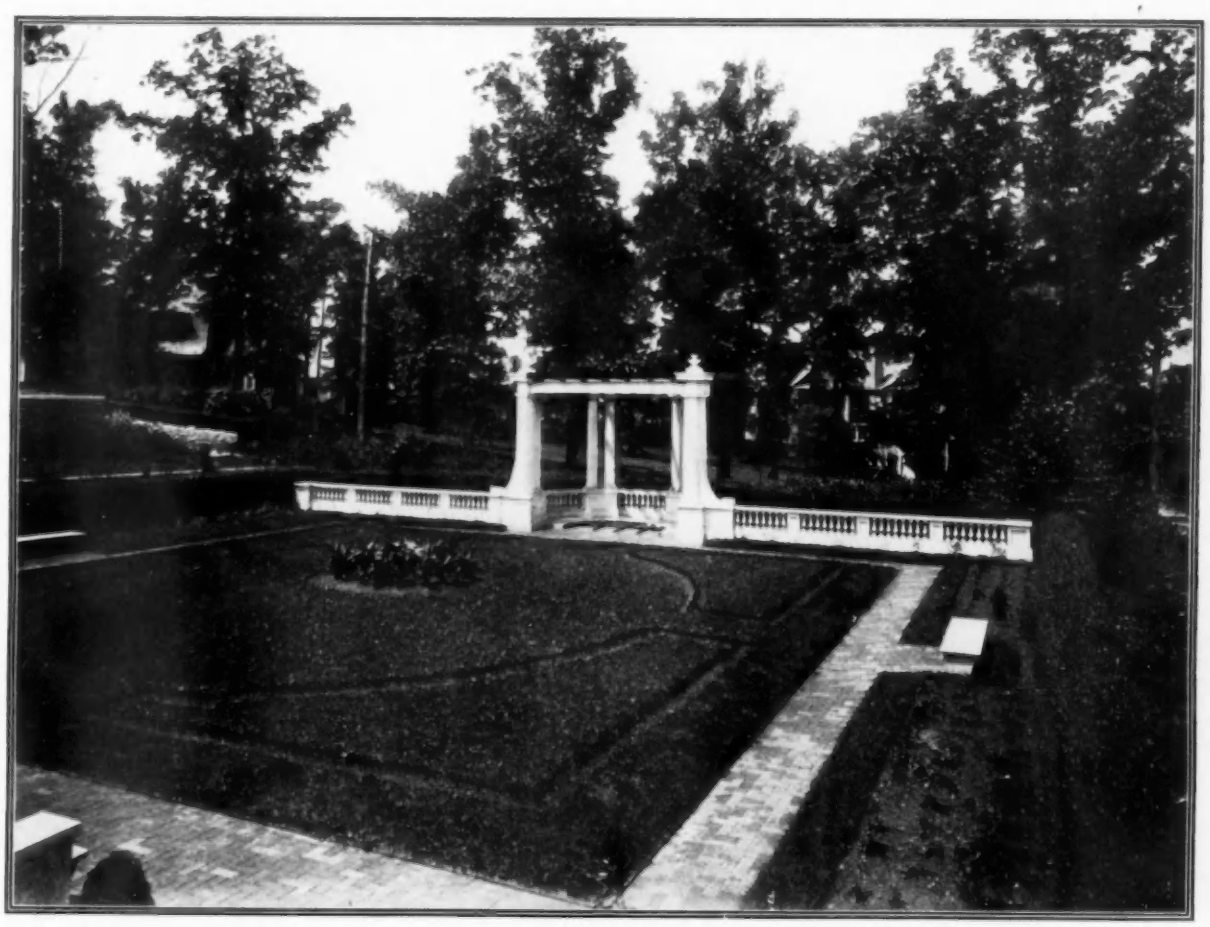
Stock watering, entailing as it does the burdening of enterprises with the expense of dividend paying on bogus shares, is quite generally reprobated, as of course it should be, but, except that it is more conspicuous, this form of deception by corporations is no worse than that practiced by a fairly large portion of the public against the railway companies.

There have been few clearer cases of stone throwing by dwellers in glass houses than much of the recent cricitism of corporations. Beginning with the greatest denunciator of them all, was not a share in alleged ill-gotten trust gains solicited for the purpose of political advancement? In spite of terrible war cries against the oppressors of the poor, have not those industries that bear hardest upon the poor been left undisturbed?

Now that the reaction against the indiscriminate abuse of corporations has begun, there is urgent need that those who have been kept busy denouncing others give over such denunciation and take up a searching examination of themselves. From dodging fare paying to trickily enhancing the apparent value of the real estate needed for public improvement—through all the deceits resorted to by persons in all trades and professions—the individual has disclosed himself as being so morally unsound that a humble reformation of his own conduct would become him infinitely better, and be of much greater value to the community, than continued vituperative comment on corporate shortcomings, real and alleged. The role of the Pharisee is rarely convincing and never creditable.



A PENNSYLVANIA ESTATE



A BALTIMORE GARDEN

A FLEET OF ONE DESIGN BOATS

YACHTING—A DELIGHTFUL SPORT FOR WOMEN

BY C. G. DAVIS

YAchting is a sport that is each year growing more popular among women. The yachts in use fifteen years ago were not fit boats for them to manage. They carried large sails, required the moving about of many heavy sand bags to keep them from upsetting, and in a stiff breeze pulled so hard on their tillers as to tire out even a strong man. But the modern yacht, with its outside keel of lead, is uncapsizable, and so nicely is it adjusted that when the sails are once hoisted they require no attention other than that of hauling them in or letting them out to the proper angle to catch the wind, according to the direction the boat is going. When women sail, men are generally carried to pull these ropes, but if they intend to handle them themselves they will find soft cotton that does not cut the hands much better than the coarse manilla rope formerly in use.

It is now the custom at many clubs to have about one day every week upon which women steer the yachts in a race, and it is by far the most fascinating part of sailing to hold the tiller that controls every movement, for according to their skill at this fine part of the game the yacht is brought home to victory or defeat. There are several women in every club who can handle a boat quite as well as the average yachtsman, and in light breezes they are especially proficient, because then it requires a delicate touch rather than strength to sail a modern finely balanced racing yacht. All the brute force has been eliminated, and for hours one can get better results out of the boat by merely touching the tiller with the finger tips, especially when it is sailing up close into the wind or beating to windward, as this going up against the wind is termed.

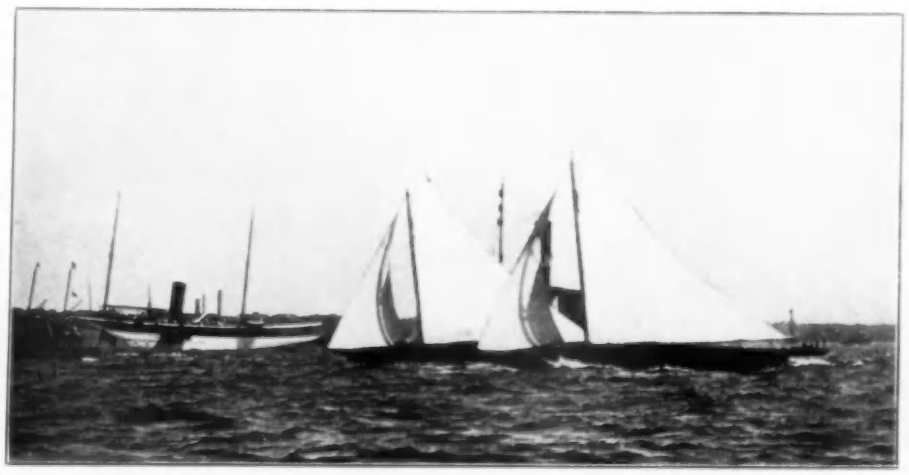
The Seawanhaka Yacht Club has a fleet of small one design sail boats that are perfect for women to sail, and during the summer there are two or three series of races at Oyster Bay. They are a beautiful little sloop-rigged craft, ballasted so that they cannot come to harm, and their sails are so small and the ropes and pulleys so delicate and neat that women can easily master them. The New Rochelle Yacht Club (Long Island Sound) also had a one design class of boats that were exceptionally fine for women to learn the art of sailing in, and the Manhasset Bay Class, as they are called, while rather cramped as to quarters, are a fairly good type, the winning boat being sailed all last year by the owner and his wife.

In larger boats the Newport thirties shown in one of the illustrations are a class not to be managed altogether by women, for when the area of the mainsail gets over 150 to 200 square feet it pulls too hard for them to trim it in, but as for steering, these boats are so beautifully adjusted on their helms that any one can handle the tiller. They sail exceptionally close in going to windward, run fast before the wind, and carry any amount of sail, but it takes a woman of nerve to hold a thirty to its work when heeled over so that the lee deck is a foot under water and spray is flying about as she tears through the waves at top speed.

Then, too, boats that heel over so far are extremely tiresome to sail, as one has to keep braced against something to prevent sliding down to leeward, and for that reason a sail boat selected for a woman's use should be an able boat (the term "able" in sea language meaning one that can stand up quite straight even when it blows hard). After a woman gets used to sailing it is all right to carry sail, but for most of them if the boat is tender it is far better to tie in a reef. Indeed, it would be absolutely reckless to carry the sail that experienced yachtsmen do in a race.

In shallow water such as the bays that line the south side of Long Island, the flat local cat boats make good boats for women to sail as they are able, fast and, what is best of all, move in a fairly upright position, not lying over on one side.

Cape Cod cats are also fairly good boats for women, and if fitted with a wheel can be handled easily. They are high sided, able in a sea way, and exceptionally roomy, allowing one to move about freely, when sitting in one place gets tiresome. When steered by the ordinary tiller, however, they soon tire a woman's arms in any kind of a breeze. By



THIRTY FOOTERS AT NEWPORT

SKEETER—A GOOD TYPE OF SMALL BOAT

Most women look upon the art of boat sailing as a mystery too deep for them to ever hope to comprehend, but, as a matter of fact, it is an exceedingly easy matter to learn the rudiments of sailing well enough to have every confidence in one's own ability to go and come with certainty and safety, and to master the fine points of the sport and become an expert at it, is just as possible for women as it is for men. The only way and the certain way to do this is by constant practice and a close application to the sport when sailing.

There are three ways of sailing—running along, with the wind behind the boat; reaching, when the wind is off the side of the boat, and beating when the wind is blowing from the place to which you want the boat to go, and to get to which it is necessary to zig-zag up toward the wind, heading as close as the boat will go when her sails are trimmed in quite flat, but not so close as to make the sails shake. It is this kind of sailing that seems to puzzle women most. They have difficulty in judging whether they are sailing close enough or not. But if they but move the helm so that the bow of the boat turns up toward the wind they can soon find out for themselves, by observing how soon the sails commence to shake along the mast on the mainsail or the jib on the stay. If they are already sailing the boat as close as she will go the sails will begin to flutter immediately. If, as is often the case, the boat is nowhere near the wind, she will turn up toward the wind quite a good deal before the sails shiver. What confuses most women is their lack of coafidence in themselves. Anything is hard at first—even learning to balance oneself on a bicycle—yet small boat sailing is no more difficult than that.

Sail the boat so that the wind comes over the bows as much as possible without the sails fluttering. By tacking (turning the boat by pushing the tiller over so that it swings up into the wind with all her sails shaking and then so that the wind hits them on the opposite side) the boat is made to zig-zag up toward the wind, actually working her way up against it.

When the wind is on the side so that you can reach your destination without having to point up against it the boat is said to be "reaching." If the wind is square across the boat's course she is said to have a "beam wind," because the wind is directly "abeam." If it is a little ahead the wind is over the weather bow; if aft, it is over the weather quarter—the word weather being applied to that side of the boat the wind blows on, the opposite side being called the lee side, and the one general term "to leeward" meaning anything farther away from the direction the wind is blowing from than the boat. The lee bow and lee quarter, accordingly, are the opposite side of the boat to the weather bow and quarter.

SMALL BOATS WITH WOMEN AT THE HELM

What mystifies many women is the fact that first one side and then the other is called the weather side as the boat is beating to windward. They forget that whichever side the wind blows on is called the weather side. When the wind is right behind the boat she is said to be running. In sailing a boat this way one must remember to keep the wind directly aft, not to let it get around so that it blows on the same side the sail is out on. If it does this it may get so far as to hit the sail on its forward side and cause the boom, sail and all, suddenly to change sides with a flap and a bang that tips the boat and generally causes a panic among the timid ones. In light winds there is no danger in this jibing if one sees that the sheet is not caught by anything as it drags across the deck, but in a strong wind it is an extremely delicate operation, and one not to be advised for an amateur. One should turn the boat up into the wind instead, and let her come about and pay off on the other tack—a slower but far safer way of going about.

The one point to be remembered above all others is that while boat sailing is neither difficult nor dangerous, it is a sport that requires constant attention and will admit of no chances.

far the best type and size boat, all things considered, is the raceabout, approximating 21 feet in length on the water line. The sails on these boats are small enough to be easily handled, are made of very thin cloth and, what is of most importance, seldom require the shortening of sail by tying in a reef, as they have sufficient lead on their keels to make them uncapsizable in any average summer wind. Their spars are generally light as feathers, being all hollowed out inside, the halliards are made of one flexible steel wire, and the peaks are held by a series of spans called bridles, which distribute the strain. These are hoisted by a three or four part tackle of manilla, so arranged that when the sail is fully up there is only a foot or two between the tackle blocks, so that there can be but little stretch and slackening of the halliards. The jib halliard is sometimes a tackle, but even that is better if made of wire, the same as the rest. The sheets (the ropes by which the sails are controlled) are generally of small cotton or manilla rope, run through brass blocks which, on a well kept boat, are polished so that they glitter like gold in the sunlight. The jib sheets work better, however, when rove through small wooden bullseyes, as the weight of the heavy brass jib sheet blocks pulls the sail in in light airs, just when one wants the jib to flow up easily, to catch and make the most of the light, fanning winds.

SEAWANHAKA KNOCKABOUT

A PASTORAL PEERESS

VISCOUNTESS HELMSLEY

TO have been born and bred in stately Warwick Castle, the daughter of a hundred earls, and yet to be as pastoral and breezy in tastes and pastimes as any lassie of the moors is, indeed, something remarkable, but these facts apply perfectly to the lovely young Viscountess Helmsley, who a year ago was Lady Marjorie Greville. She is the daughter of that famous court beauty, the Countess of Warwick, and has just turned twenty.

This young peeress is not only one of the most beautiful in England, but one of the most interesting and individual, for she milks cows, feeds poultry, makes good butter and cheese and raises vegetables and flowers in her garden, wearing simple calico frocks and sunbonnets the while. She loves the country and all it has to offer. She wants to be near to nature, and her parents indulge her in all her pastoral whims. She has thus acquired the title of the Bread and Butter Peeress in England, and every one loves her for her simple tastes and charming nature.

With all this she remains the great lady of high degree and goes to court resplendent in rich satins and costly jewels. She dances with royal princes, chats gayly with the King and Queen with all the accomplished graces of society, yet the next day, in sunbonnet and calico frock, she may be milking her favorite Jersey or driving the calves to pasture.

This remarkable young woman drives four-in-hand with amazing skill; rides cross country in the fox hunts behind her father's famous pack of hounds, and has a kennel of collies all her own. She enters into life with the breeziest ardor and wrings from it all the joy there is to be had. She is robust and plump and merry-hearted, and her abounding health and spirits are due to her constant outdoor life. Her cheeks bloom with color, and her eyes are brilliant with health. She is an undeniable beauty, but of a distinctly different type from her famous mother, who always has had a rather delicate appearance. Lady Warwick delights in her daughter's simple, wholesome tastes and encourages her to pursue her pastoral passions to their utmost. The Viscount Helmsley is as ardent a lover of the country as his young wife, and instead of trooping off to the Riviera or Italy for their honeymoon they went into the English country and plunged into outdoor amusements of the simplest sort with their characteristic enthusiasm.

LADY HELMSLEY GATHERING WILD FLOWERS

LADY HELMSLEY LEADING HER HEIFERS TO PASTURE

Lady Helmsley has another claim for distinction among her friends—she was educated at the public schools of Warwickshire, and is the only peeress who was thus educated. Her classmates were daughters of the butcher and baker and the candlestick maker of Warwick; poor, humble, simple little girls, yet she never once made them feel that she was the daughter of the great earl and lived in a superb castle, surrounded with all the pomp and splendor of her station. There are forty-seven servants at Warwick Castle, and Lady Marjorie's playmates thought themselves fortunate to have even one.

The Countess of Warwick, though a great lady, standing high at court, believes in a certain democracy of feeling, and fostered in her daughter a desire to attend the public schools. Lady Marjorie, however, upon being graduated from the Warwick High School, was sent to Paris for a finishing course under the most accomplished masters, so that she has all the finesse and culture required for court life, and yet her life has been rich in experience gained in her years of companionship with the public school children. She is broad-minded, intelligent and sympathetic; she understands life and people and knows both sides of existence.

Americans who have been in England are probably better acquainted with the appearance of both the Countess of Warwick and her daughter, Lady Helmsley, than with those

(Continued on page 124)

LADY HELMSLEY IN HER MOTOR CAR

MIDSUMMER TOILETTES AT LONGCHAMPS

A TWENTIETH CENTURY M

ONE OF THE ROOF CAR

URY MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM

ROOF GARDENS OF NEW YORK

MRS. HOUSTON'S OLD-FASHIONED GARDEN

A SUMMER PARADISE

THose matter-of-fact persons who believe that nature cannot be improved upon should see Cornish, New Hampshire, in midsummer. To be sure, the place must always have been lovely, lying in its nest of hills,—over which Ascutney grandly rears its sugar-loaf top,—with the broad Connecticut River sweeping through, the picturesque toll-bridge connecting with Windsor across in Vermont, and a wealth of wild roses everywhere. But there is no denying that Charles A. Platt has done much to improve the place. "Highcourt," the first house he built at Cornish, would have made the village noteworthy, even if it had never become the rallying place of celebrities in every field of artistic and literary endeavor.

Situated on the crest of the foot-hills that line the valley, this villa (designed by Mr. Platt in the Italian manner for Miss Annie Lazarus, sister of the poet, and the summer home for the past eight years of Norman Hapgood), is a singularly impressive structure. And, what is really rather remarkable, it seems to "belong" on its lofty site, just between its two groups of Lombardy poplars. Wide and low, with red-tiled roof and white walls, to which a fine curve of well-kept driveway sweeps nobly up, it gives one the impression as one approaches in carriage or motor, of being exactly right. And when one walks through the rhododendron-lined path and enters the hospitable hall, with its few handsome chairs, its tables, its candelabras, and its ornaments reminiscent of the Italian Renaissance, one has almost to pinch oneself to believe that the exquisite blue sky, discerned through the long French windows, belongs to New Hampshire and not to Italy.

Unlike many of their Cornish neighbors, the Hapgoods have made no attempt to use the building as a winter house. Hence everything about the place fittingly has in mind these midsummer days when no one wants to be indoors for a single second, when breakfast is of Continental rather than American proportions, and can therefore be taken with entire propriety from a Roman table such as the later Cæsars may have used or Horace dawdled over after a morning meal in the quiet of his Sabine farm. Within and without the house is in perfect accord with the Lombardy poplars. No wonder that the erection of this place converted Mr. Platt from a "mere" artist into a landscape gardener!

The evolution of Cornish from a simple Yankee village to the beautiful thing it now is is interesting, however, even apart from its architectural development. The first artist to come was the late lamented Augustus Saint-Gaudens, who rented from Mr. Charles Beaman an old deserted brick inn standing on a bare tract of Cornish pasture. The Beamans built the first "summer residence" in Cornish. But if Saint-Gaudens had never come up to visit them and fallen in love with the place it would probably have remained unknown. As it was, the sculptor spoke for his old inn, found it a very pleasant spot for summer work, and the next year bought it and began its embellishment. To-day, with its colonnades and gardens, it is almost unrecognizable by those who remember it only as it formerly was.

Then there followed naturally, of course, a train of Saint-Gaudens's friends who saw, coveted, and resolved to come themselves—Kenyon Cox and his wife, who paints children charmingly; Herbert Adams, the sculptor; Henry O. Walker, the decorator; Thomas W. Dewing and Henry B. Fuller, both painters of distinction, and the latter the husband of Lucia Fairchild Fuller, of whose miniatures John La Farge has said that they are the best done since Daguerre, and several others. The first of the writing people to come was Louis Evans Shipman, who made his debut in Cornish fifteen years ago, and has been from the start one of the "chick-a-dees," as the winter stayers are called. Shipman's house, like Saint Gaudens', was formerly an inn. He has not changed it much either, for the combination of broad, shallow fireplaces within and a convenient well and lilac hedges without enabled him easily to make from the

ENTRANCE HALL AT HIGHCOURT

AFTERNOON TEA CORNER AT HIGHCOURT

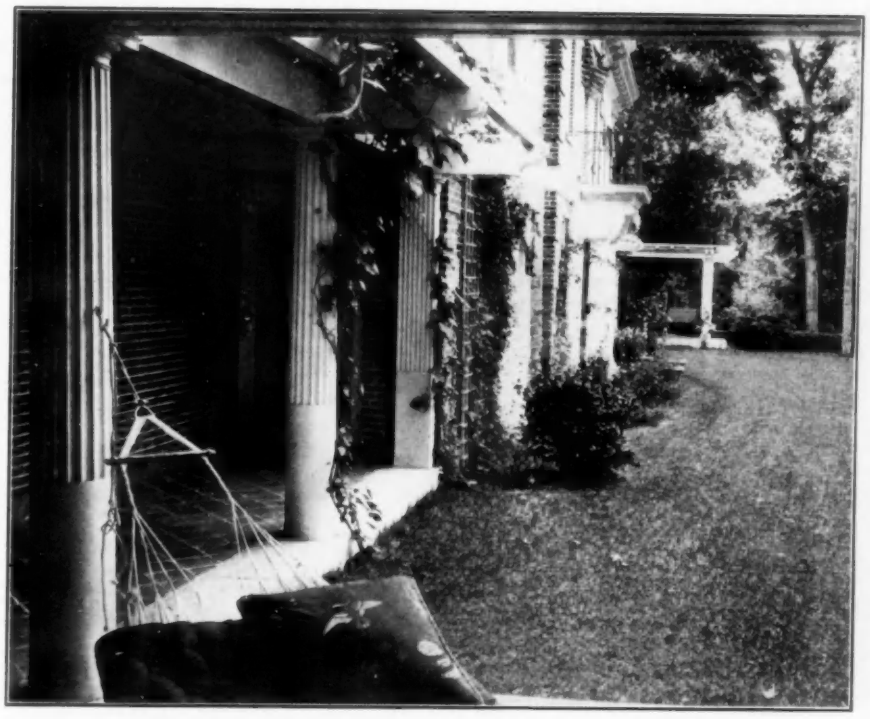
place an appealingly old-fashioned home.

He it was who brought Winston Churchill, the settler who, more than any other, has spread the fame of "little old New York," as the natives call Cornish. For the house which the Churchills built Mr. Platt had an inspiration quite different from that used at Highcourt. He was now building, it is plain, an all-the-year-round home in a natural forest, not a villa on a sun-kissed hill. Surrounded by five hundred acres of woodland and fields, this colonial brick house is in setting and detail, indeed, especially when seen from the circular terrace overlooking the river to the southwest, just the kind of house Mr. Churchill describes in Richard Carvel.

Longfellow's line, "colonial and baronial in its style," leaped instinctively to my mind the first time I passed through the suite of handsome rooms that lead to the novelist's sanctum — the living-room with its long table of dark oak, its rich fireplace, its priceless rugs and its tasteful pictures; the morning room with its crimson satin furniture and a balcony near the ceiling for books; the music room of excellent acoustics and pleasing proportions, tapestry hung as to its walls, with only one or two chairs and a grand piano to disturb the big bareness; the attractive billiard room, and finally the cosy study, commanding from its windows the best of valley views.

Mr. Churchill is a hard worker, and in that study, surrounded by pictures of Lincoln, Washington, Chief Justice Marshall, General Sherman, Webster, Jonathan Edwards (an ancestor of his), Paul Jones, Andrew Jackson and Roosevelt, he has written The Crisis, The Crossing, Coniston, and Mr. Crewe's Career, as well as innumerable attacks upon the Boston and Maine Railroad, whose monopoly privileges he has made it his special business to fight in the New Hampshire Legislature. But he knows how to take his ease also in the hammock retreat, which is one of the charming resting spots of Harlakenden House. The name of the place, it is worth noting, came from the family of Mrs. Churchill, who was Mabel Harlakenden Hall.

Different from either Highcourt, with its Italian setting, or the stately impressiveness of Harlakenden House is the place associated with the late Mrs. William Houston, portrait painter, and now the property of her daughter, Mrs. "Jack" Fairchild, of Milton, Massachusetts. The house is of the English half-timber sort; the studio wall is draped with luxuriantly growing clematis, and honeysuckle clambers at will over the porch. But to reach the old-fashioned garden, on its little terrace guarded by a low wall, one must descend some fifteen feet by steep steps.



A HAMMOCK RETREAT AT HARLAKENDEN HOUSE

The garden here is a thing by itself, bearing no particular relationship, in the architectural scheme, to the house to which it is attached. But it is a very lovely garden, for the gentle lady who nurtured it bestowed upon it much time and thought, and cherished all those New England blooms which Mary Wilkins' heroines are wont to rise early in the morning to water, and which typical Alice Brown women fashion dejectedly into nosegays as they await the return of that errant husband to whom, in his absence, they have presented a "man-child." In a word, one breathes in Mrs. Houston's garden the very aroma of romantic New England.

MUSIC ROOM OF HARLAKENDEN HOUSE

A BUDDHIST FESTIVAL

One of the most important festivals in the year to the devout Buddhist is "Wesak," for on or about that day Prince Siddátho (afterwards the Buddha) was born. It is held in Ceylon at full moon in May, and is an occasion for general rejoicing. Curiously enough, the Buddhists have of late years adopted many of our Christmas customs. For instance, the more up-to-date actually send cards to their friends with "A Happy Wesak" printed (in English) on them. Wesak carols, too, have become quite popular, and certainly Ceylon waits compare favorably with English ones, being infinitely more picturesque. They are usually boys from the Buddhist schools, who, clad in soft pink muslin which is draped gracefully round their slim bodies, march from house to house carrying bright colored Chinese lanterns and banners, on which are painted somewhat bizarre illustrations of incidents in the life of Buddha. The carols are, of course, all to the honor and glory of the Master, and are sung without animation in flat, monotonous voices.

From a very early hour in the morning streams of Cingalese villagers can be seen wending their way to the Buddhist Temple. All are clad in their best—which is also their brightest colored—attire, and the vivid greens, mauves, reds and yellows are positively dazzling. They walk sedately in Indian file, nearly every woman with a baby across her hip, while her husband saunters behind, a huge umbrella held well over his head. Umbrellas being regarded as a sign of prosperity are much en evidence, nearly every native having contrived to beg, borrow or steal one for the occasion. From the door of the humblest dwelling gay bannerettes or bandana handkerchiefs (doing duty as flags) flutter, while the better class houses are adorned with flags bearing such mottoes as "God Bless Lord Buddha."

A CORNER AT HIGHCOURT, WITH BREAKFAST TABLE

PARIS

(From Our Own Correspondent)

TAFFETA SHIRRED HOODS—NECK RUCHES—TROTTEUR GOWNS OF LIBERTY SILK—BLACK MOUSSELINE OVER RICH COLOR BROCADE—WHITE TUNIC PAINTED IN IRIS DESIGN AND WORN OVER MAUVE—HEAVY RAISED EMBROIDERY USED ON TULLE DRESSES—THE ONE-BUTTON GLOVE—CABINET FOR LACES

One of the most fascinating and the most unexpected little accessory fashions of this Parisian summer season has been the use of taffeta hoods shirred over reeds, for evening wear. They are made in old rose, faded blue or pale mauve, are quite round, untrimmed save by the big ribbon bow under the chin, and are lined perhaps with thin silk of another color. Others are edged with a thick ruche of black point d'esprit that frames the edge and the neck, and they slip on lightly and easily over the "chichis" of which the fashionable coiffure is so often composed. Cecile Sorel wore the first one, when going to dine at Pre Gatalan in the Bois one night, and immediately all the fashionable sorties from restaurant and opera showed numberless copies. Some are shirred over but two reeds that make a puffing in a large hoop which frames the face and hair, the back falling in a soft loose hood. A ruche of tulle surrounds the neck and a half crown of artificial roses trims the top over the face.

RUCHES AND TRANSPARENT NECK EFFECTS

The tiny thick ruches of tulle about the throat have been followed by those in silk. Very smart dressers have taken to wearing very, very narrow ones, quilled thickly like the Watteau ruche, and sometimes, especially with a transparent tulle guimpe, the ruche is made entirely of one row of small satin flowers tied with a bow at the back, or squarely under the chin. I said "when a transparent guimpe is worn," but when is this not the case? No gown is made with the material running over the neck, throat and arms, and the absolutely transparent effect thus given for all afternoon dresses is a bit shocking to the provincial. The simplest gown for this reason looks like a dinner gown.

Wrap of creamy tussor, with buttons of the same. To be worn with lingerie frocks.

NEW TROTTEUR SUIT

The latest examples of the about-town trotteur are made of shining Liberty satin, skirt thickly plaited, but nothing like so short as they are worn by Americans—the Parisienne short skirt reaches to the heels. Its belt is placed very high, and its long cutaway, smoking, or redingote of the same satin is unlined and falls heavily by means of clever weights. Such a skirt is worn over a very limp lingerie petticoat, and shades of khaki that verge on the orange are extremely smart.

BLACK MOUSSELINE OVER BRILLIANT COLOR

I have seen such a number of beautiful gowns at all sorts of smart places that it is impossible to do anything more than touch on the one striking feature of each toilette. For example, at a recent wedding the Duchesse d'Estissac wore what is of supreme beauty and novelty,—a plain robe of black mousseline over a Renaissance underdress of richest brocade in green and purple and silver bullion. The outer robe of black mousseline was weighted to fall limp and entirely over the other, its hem having a border of heavy raised silver bullion embroidery, of which the corsage was trimmed as well, great silver flowers embroidered in high relief on bullion lace. She wore a transparent guimpe and sleeves in black tulle, and a black tulle toque surrounded by a silver galloon and ornamented on the front by a bunch of wheat ears made in diamonds mingling with a black paradise.

IRIS DESIGN ON WHITE MOUSSELINE TUNIC

The Comtesse de Gruffihe wore a long limp robe in mauve Liberty satin weighted with mauve Cluny lace, over this a short Greek tunic of white mousseline painted on the border in a design of iris. Long shirred sleeves of white tulle showed the bare arm from shoulder to thumbs, as do all the new gowns. The Princesse d'Arenberg wore a close Princesse gown on the straight lines of gold gauze covered by a straight flat robe of pale blue tulle, which was weighted at the hem by ochre colored Venetian lace, the top of the bodice and the long sleeves being of transparent ochre colored lace. The costume was finished by a large Italian straw hat with white tulle and a dozen white ostrich plumes, most of these gowns being accompanied by white or black hats of straw, tulle and feathers. The Duchesse de Guiche wore a pale blue Liberty Directoire gown, a sash of the same being wound several times about her figure and fastened high behind with a large buckle in blue enamel, while the Comtesse Xavier de La Rochefoucauld wore a white tulle gown entirely embroidered in white silk and white soutache in bold flowers, very high relief, some of the petals detached, and silk tassels mingling in the design.

GRAY MOUSSELINE TRIMMED WITH SILVER LACE AND SILVER FRINGE

A gown in gray mousseline was bordered at the very foot with a short silver bullion fringe, and silver lace bordered its shorter Greek tunic. Lady Pirbright wore a gray Liberty satin redingote over a skirt of white lace, and her black crin hat profusely aigretted had a huge black tulle

Pale lavender costume of Liberty satin. Draped sleeves of chiffon. Embroidered bands on the plait in back of skirt and around the edge forming a deep border. Crossed ribbons and sash ends of a deeper shade of lavender; two ends tie at one side in front.

Costume of Nattier blue tussor, buttons of same. Sleeves and yoke of tucked chiffon. Sash ends of deeper blue satin ribbon.
Costume of sheer white embroidered batiste over pink. The sleeves run through the loops of the sash, with lower strips starting in the back, forming the deep Empire belt in front.

veil brought forward over the whole hat, head and face, its folds knotting to the bust with a red rose, ends floating to the knees.

A big black mousseline rose with sterilized green foliage was worn on the corsage of an Indian blue linen gown worn by Mme. Edomond Beer, this gown, skirt and coat a mass of white silk embroidery in Oriental pattern. White mousseline or white tulle dresses are loaded with heavy raised white silk embroidery, roses the favorite design, that of Mme. Pierre Quesnel having a long Directoire scarf in pink mull threaded through eyelets about the bust and under the arms, then coming about the hips to knot heavily low in front, while her huge hat was in black. The white embroidered tulle of Mme. Joubert had quantities of fine white mohair braid mingling with the silk roses, bands of mohair braid trimming its straight unlined white tulle redingote, the silk roses heavily padded and placed partly on the tulle, partly on the mohair bands.

AT THE FRENCH RACES

COLLARS — PLAITED SKIRTS — ONE BUTTON GLOVES—SCARFS

One button gloves are worn with the very long transparent tulle sleeves if one is very particular as to the nicety of each detail, for the edge of the glove must not be seen through the tulle above the ruche that hems it. Even with linen and white flannel or serge gowns for the shore and country, the odd little garment to match the skirt is so often sleeveless that the arm is still bare to the shoulder under its fine tulle or mull sleeve. Every sort of collar mounts as high as possible about chin, ears and hair behind, a frill completing its upper edge. Many smart trotting skirts are plaited thickly to a deep hip yoke, which mounts to a very high belt, while the front breadth is trimmed on each side with buttons and buttonholes from the belt to the beginning of the plaits, giving a tightly buttoned look about the whole torse. Even gowns of Liberty silk, crepe de chine, printed muslins, etc., are trimmed with buttons covered with the same material, buttons large and buttons small running down the outside of the long sleeves, or down the skirt from bust to floor. Long Directoire scarfs are worn, not thrown loosely over the arms, but wound about the figure, knotting together about hip or over the shoulder, suggesting now a Scottish shawl, now an Algerian dancer's sash, now a Greek toga, according to the disposition, the color a little, too, according to the type of the wearer, which often colors suggestively a little fashion in itself quite non-commital. Huge cloaks in unlined Liberty satin or crepe de chine, untrimmed save for a tassel or two, seem to have no shape, and are flung about one quite as a Roman handles his toga, a Spaniard his cloak, an Arabian his burnous.

DETAIL OF ILLUSTRATION

Of the illustrations, the fourth gown is in embroidered white lawn mounted over a limp Princesse sheath of pink satin and worn over pink silk jersey knickers and silk stockings, also pink, while the shoes are in fine white embroidered linen on patent leather heels. The hat in black chip with white plumes and a pink satin ribbon tying tightly about chin and ears. The pink sash draped about bust and arms is very original, its ends falling from one side of the front to the bottom of skirt.

LACE CABINETS—EVEN THE MOST BEAUTIFUL LACE SHOULD BE WORN

One of the furnishings of a mondaine's bedroom or boudoir is the glass cabinet for the laces, the collection of which has of recent years once again become the pleasure and prerogative of the fashionable Parisienne, eager to acquire all feminine talents and accomplishments. To patronize and encourage modern lace makers, and to discover fragments of old lace in various states of preservation is their pride and pleasure. A collection once formed, whether of pieces for occasional wear, or of others too precious or too fragmentary to be worn, a dust-proof glass cabinet is necessary. Strips of lace are wound loosely and evenly so that no part rubs against another. Before the last fold is laid a piece of thin silk in a Nattier blue color is laid over the precious bundle, to bring out the pattern to perfection. The lace is fastened with very tiny fine pins that are guaranteed not to rust. All collars, unmounted fans, handkerchiefs, etc., are basted to suitably shaped pieces of blue silk and laid flatly on the sachets that cover the various shelves, so that each piece may be admired by the spectator without opening the case. Much real lace is used on gowns nowadays, the old idea that it is heavy and old-fashioned (an idea set in movement by commercially disposed dressmakers) having been successfully abolished by a few women of taste. Many mondaines with sufficient dress income keep a lace maker busy most of the year putting together laces into shapes that can be used on various costumes. Although the cost of repairing and making over is as great, if not greater, than buying handsome machine made laces, the mondaine does not hesitate to cut into her treasures, except in the case of museum laces that cannot be remade.

Paris, June, 1908. Aube de Siecle.

JUNE IN LONDON

During Ascot week no important functions can be credited to London; no hostess would be willing to attempt any entertainment on a lavish scale with most of the gay world centred at Windsor or thereabouts.

It is a sad fact, however, that death stepped in on the very eve of the meeting, and was the melancholy cause of a long list of notable absentees. Lord Stanley and Lady Alice, who were to have entertained a big party at Cowarth Park, have been thrown into deep mourning by the sudden death of Lord Derby, whose funeral was attended by every member of the Stanley family, and by many other relatives and friends.

One of the great events of the month was the wedding, in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, of the King's equerry, Mr. John Ward, and Miss Jean Reid, only daughter of the American Ambassador, which was honored by the presence of the King and Queen and of a larger gathering of Royalties than has assembled at any wedding for ages past. The Queen looked marvellously young and charming in a filmy dress of deep cream color brightened with golden embroideries, and white feathers springing from a little toque of gold lace, whilst pearls and emeralds fell in a long chain upon her bodice. All the Royalties, including the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Victoria, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and their daughter, Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck, and Prince Francis of Teck, sat in the King's pew with Their Majesties. The only other Royalty present was the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, who was in the body of the chapel with the Countess Torby. Besides the Diplomatic Corps and the immediate relatives of the bride and bridegroom, only a small gathering of guests were present. These included the Duchess of Portland, just back from her two months' yachting cruise, in soft pastel-blue chiffon and a hat tufted with masses of white feathers. The Duchess of Westminster was also in blue diaphanous draperies, and a large hat wreathed with roses, and Lady Londonderry was all in grey. The bridegroom's mother, Georgina Lady Dudley, was another wearer of pearly grey, and Lord and Lady Dudley sat close to her, the latter clad entirely in white, her throat encircled with her favorite ruffle of white tulle, and her Leghorn hat covered with snowy feathers. Lady Evelyn Ward was in lily leaf green, and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid wore an embroidered dress of blue-grey crêpe, with toque to match, and her ropes of pearls were immensely admired.

The bride looked very sweet and girlish in her gleaming satin array, softened with exquisite old rose point lace that had belonged to her grandmother, Mrs. Ogden Mills. Her clear tulle veil was also hemmed with the same beautiful lace, and a chaplet of orange blossoms nestled in her hair. She looked wonderfully like her portrait by the late Mr. Hughes—one of the best he ever painted. The little bevy of lovely children, all nephews and nieces or cousins of the bridegroom, and deliciously tricked out in blue and white Hoppner costumes, was a very picturesque note in the procession, and the one bridesmaid who followed, Miss Jennie Crocker, looked charming in her white dress sashed with blue, and her picture hat wreathed with hydrangeas, which blossoms she also carried in her hand. The bangle set with diamonds and pearls that clasped her arm was the gift of the bridegroom, whose presents to the tiny girls were diamond initial pendants, while the boys wore gold watches given to them by the bride. The reception at Dorchester House was a very imposing function. The King and Queen and all the other Royalties went on there from the Chapel Royal, and were much interested in the magnificent array of wedding presents with which this lucky young couple have been endowed. Their Majesties' own gifts to the bride were a pair of diamond bangles, that of the King being centred with a cat's eye, while the Queen's had a cabochon ruby.

Everyone is much interested in the newly announced engagement between Lord Villiers, elder son of Lord and Lady Jersey, and Lady Cynthia Needham, only daughter of Lord and Lady Kilmorey. The bride-elect, who is still in her teens, is a pretty and popular girl, who has been much in request ever since she first came out.

It is a true saying that misfortunes rarely come singly, and the old adage has been painfully illustrated by the destruction by fire of Douglas Support, the beautiful and historic Lanarkshire home of Mr. Sholto Campbell Douglas, Lord Blythswood's brother and heir. Only recently the death of his wife, one of the late Lord Alfred Paget's daughters, and sister of Lady Colebrooke and her brothers, took place at Douglas Support. Mr. Campbell Douglas had gone to his other place, Balmacara, on Loch Alsh, in the midst of the beautiful Ross-shire Highlands, for change and rest after his bereavement, and now comes the sad news of the loss of his beloved home and of its valued and historic contents, through the fire caused by the fusing of an electric wire. Amongst other treasures were many relics of Robert Bruce.

AT THE FRENCH RACES

WHAT SHE WEARS

DIRECTOIRE STYLES TO CONTINUE—LINEN COSTUMES POPULAR—NANKEEN COLORED LINEN MAKES EFFECTIVE AND COOL COSTUME—FOULARDS MOST DESIRABLE FOR MIDSUMMER WEAR—A PRETTY MODEL FOR YOUTH AND BEAUTY

Wherever dress has become a prominent feature it is evident that popular taste has pledged itself to a continuance of the Directoire styles, and their varied modifications. Indeed, those whose business it is to speculate on the continuance of styles season after season would persuade us that the Directoire modes are perfectly secure for another season. This will be good news for the majority if it proves true—and a great relief to the economical. In this tropical midsummer heat our main interest lies with ways and means of wearing what is coolest and prettiest in tub frocks and suits.

LINENS—NANKEEN COLOR ESPECIALLY COOL LOOKING

We are all wearing linens for our daily goings and comings to and fro. They are to the fore in all models where hats are expected to be worn. On some of these extreme days of heat white costumes of great attractiveness have had sleeveless coats. In every case it has been discovered that either two coats had been ordered or else a pair of adjustable sleeves were furnished so as to be taken off or put on as the wearer required. Where the long, close-fitting coat sleeve was the one desired such economy proved impossible. It was only on coats where an upper half sleeve was shortened into something of a cap effect that a long sleeve addition could be carried out as if originally planned to be sleeveless.

Coats improve a robust figure by diminishing the width of line across the back from shoulder to shoulder. It gives rise also to pretty mull or lawn undersleeves and to the same frills and lingerie fronts which are now such pretty and becoming coat features whatever the material. Plain nankeen colored linens, in two-piece suits, have swarmed about town, the smartest being rigidly simple and untrimmed, with merely the stitched tailor finish and that good cut which stands for the best work among the leading tailors. They also have a cool, very fit quality about them that even pongee cannot equal.

The latter are always more or less trimmed, and this always detracts from an absolute coolness of effect when heat is excessive.

FOULARD IDEAL VERY WARM WEATHER FABRIC

Foulards are sure to turn up in midsummer as the prettiest of fashions, no matter what has been written about their retirement. Dark plum colors, blues, browns and metal grays are colors in the lead, both in small all-over designs and the more recent showy robe styles that give quite a full dress air to their wearers. Little patches of contrasting color are introduced upon these dark foulards, and by that original style of inset work do the best makers give them a pleasing smartness. Belted bodices are much their rule usually. Some small wrap may be carried when the wearer is in town for the day if it is thought necessary. And for wear under a motor coat, that always stands ready to be drawn on both before and after a car or boat journey is ended, a foulard skirt and bodice costume are quite as cool and pleasant as one could wish at this time of year for running in and out of town.

PRETTY DRESSY MODEL FOR CREPES AND VOILES

Among the pretty simple gowns, but none the less high-priced on that account, is this youthful genre—varied in many ways by the changing of colors and fabrics. It consists of a long, clinging skirt of any of the lovely crepes, Liberty satins or the silks as sheer as mousselines. If there is any bottom trimming to the skirt it is more in the way of a flat finish and nothing else. A short-waisted bodice half-low, with a V-shaped opening back and front, has the sleeves in one piece, so that there is no fullness at all over the shoulder and top of the arm—only a slight drapery under the arm. The bodice material chosen is always a figured net, lace or mousseline, so that the lace or net of high waist and long mitten sleeves is worn under this bodice in order to produce its true effect. There is a very high fitted sash silk drapery, with foundation well boned, from hip to under bust line, and having a knot or rosette for heading to both sash ends, with fringe for their bottom finish, while the sash ends drop down on the left side. A ribbon run through the hair across the front is the only coiffure needed. A necklace the only bit of jewelry worn. Therein lies the whole chic, while the toilette's charm is that all trimming has been eliminated, the long, graceful figure lines more accented. The hair is well dressed, but free from all fussiness.

White batiste frock with coat effect of all-over embroidery. Soft sash of green crepe drawn through the meshes of the embroidery.

BLUE TUB SUIT

In the matter of tub suits an exceedingly smart one—in dark blue—had its skirt buttoned on the left, while its half coat, a sleeveless one buttoned on the shoulders, was held together in front by two buttons. Furthermore, above the coat's side slashes two rows of buttons were laced across, so that the entire coat and skirt could be ironed out flat by the laundress.

MODEL AFTERNOON GOWN

This is a charming example of afternoon house gown, suitable as well to be worn at home when intimates are invited to dine. Its genre is purely classic, consequently requires the attributes of youth, good looks and grace in the wearer. White was chosen in the one recently seen and admired, and silk voile the material. A long skirt had a single fold four inches deep on the bottom. A deep over tunic, shortest across the front, fell into a deep low point in the back and had a similar fold finish on the edge. An antique embroidered band in dull gold and pale silks was the trimming of the belt, one row placed above another to obtain width. In the middle front of the tunic a single band to match was invisibly attached. The half low classic bodice was simply gathered and had for neck finish a narrow white silk braid wrought with dull gold. Winged sleeves, simply hemmed, fell from the shoulders, each one held down at its extreme length by a gold tassel. Instead of winged sleeves they are often using two long scarfs. From the middle of their length they are laid flatly under the bodice shoulder piece a short distance, then plaited in under the arm, but let fall down some twenty inches or more below the waist line, to be then drawn together into a short space and fastened together into a jeweled ornament, thus forming a loop.

The arm is passed through this loop, while the two ends, over a half yard each in length, are let hang separately then drawn into a long tassel ornament for finish. The bare arm is thus most gracefully trimmed, while the movement of this charming drapery produces a bewitching effect upon the whole gown. Such are the present allurements of exquisite indoor creations studied to enhance personal charm as rarely before.

LINEN TRAVELING SUIT

Plain tailored suits of linen are the smart wear for midsummer traveling, and are as fit and practical as anything could be. A skirt of lavender and white quarter-inch stripes, with coat of plain lavender linen, blouse of handkerchief linen, with collar of Irish crochet and a fetching little bow of embroidered lawn, was the attractive and cool-looking costume worn by a pretty brown-haired woman who came into town from a nearby coast resort one day last week.

Simple frock of dark blue silk with white rings. Chemisette of white mull. Collar and cuffs of hemstitched mull. Black satin girdle, velvet tie.

SMART TUB FROCKS OF LINEN AND GINGHAM

FOR DESCRIPTIONS OF FASHIONS SEE PAGE 94

SMART FASHIONS for LIMITED INCOMES

[Note.—The names of any shops, cleaning or dyeing establishments, milliners, dressmakers, etc., mentioned under this heading will be furnished on application. Inquiries should be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope for reply.]

There is every reason for the woman of small income to take courage for there seems to be no end to the really good materials at very low prices. A linen suiting, for instance, is brought out by one of the clever mercerizing processes at 18 cents the yard, which though it cannot of course at that price be linen, gives an excellent representation of the genuine. The finish is quite lustrous, the weave medium coarse, and the width is 28 inches. Now from this material one can have a fascinating little frock in style most useful, as it is suitable for a variety of occasions, for the races, automobile luncheons at country clubs, yachting, bridge parties, or for wear at casinos and the less formal garden fêtes. This we are illustrating, and if well made it cannot fail to be successful. It gives splendid opportunities to work in any bits of real lace that one has treasured up, utilizing them in the collar and cuffs. An excellent effect may be obtained with even wee scraps of lace as there are so many ways of combining them with batiste, net, mousseline, etc. The chemisette is separate and detached so that one may have several in different materials. Irish lace was used on the model for both collar, cuffs and dickey, but is probably prohibitive, unless one is lucky in owning it already. The circular skirt has an inverted plait in the middle back and fastens on the left side of the front with two large flat brass buttons. Skirt and bodice are joined at the waist with a straight stitched belt of linen. Two two-inch tucks are laid in near the foot of the skirt. The waist is plain, without a single tuck or plait, and duplicates the skirt fastening on the left side. Although long sleeves are the latest cry of fashion, short ones are still in the mode as exemplified in this dress. As the sleeve nears the elbow it is slit up for four or five inches, stitched at the edges and caught together again with a slight overlapping. Smart as this gown is it is simplicity itself, but simplicity that will be absolutely ineffective unless it fits. Any dressmaker or tailor who has a good cut should, however, be able to turn it out without the slightest trouble. When seen it was worn with a large embroidered linen hat, a straight brim that turned up slightly at the left side, trimmed with a huge bow at the left of light blue satin ribbon, the same being folded around the medium high crown. Hat pins of imitation turquoises, olive in shape and studded with brilliants, were used to pin it on, details that made up a very attractive whole. Patent leather slippers with oval rhinestone buckles were the foot gear, the wearer arriving in a motor. She carried a plain taffeta silk parasol matching the blue of her hat garniture, and this had a long handle of unvarnished walnut. Such a parasol may be had for $4 or $5.

LINEN FROCK

USEFUL AND PRETTY NEW MATERIAL

Besides the material suggested for the costume described above, there is another splendid fabric on the same order, dull finished, with the real French linen effect. It costs 19 cents the yard, or one may have a 10-yard piece in Copenhagen blue with two yards of white for trimming, for $2.28. No amount of ordinary wear and tear will put this textile out of commission, while it washes beautifully. The colors are soft and artistic, and a collection of samples makes any one choice difficult, as all shades have avoided harshness and present themselves in most tempting tones. There are browns and modes for street wear and traveling, blues in all the tones from navy through Alice and Copenhagen to baby blue, besides pink, grey, green and mauve.

BRIDGE GOWN IN INEXPENSIVE VOILE

Effleuré, a cotton voile at fifty cents the yard, is a material that proves a mine of wealth to the woman of small means, since in appearance it is beyond criticism and remains unaffected by the dampest of days. Its patterns are up to the standard of the very expensive materials, especially the new chevron stripes, which are brought out this year, so admirable for wear at bridge parties and luncheons, for church and afternoon use. The frock we are reproducing is made from one of these chevron stripes in leaf green on a white background, the stripe itself two inches wide, with the herring bone in a hair line and one-eighth inch stripe alternating. This comes in brown as well, and also in a lovely pink, between a rose and a strawberry. The green, however, is the personification of cool and refreshing daintiness, and very smart in the model shown with belt and collar in a self-tone chiffon satin, as are also the outlining of sleeves and vest and the straps on the sleeve. Silver plated or nickel buttons are used. Batiste embroidery or Irish crochet may be used for the collar and yoke, as the purse allows. The lower plastron is a piece of silver passementerie, which is laid under a piece of green silk Brussels net matching the trimmings in color. This is gathered on a silver cable cord at the top of the passementerie and carried down in a slight fullness to the waist. The waist lining, which is white taffeta, is veiled at the middle front with white chiffon.

WITH THE NEW HANDKERCHIEF LINEN GIRDLE AND SASH

MORNING OR CASINO GOWN

The simple shirt waist frock shown here may be gotten up at moderate cost, and is so made that it will tub easily and successfully. If possible, use for it handkerchief or medium weight linen, with the entredeux and frill edging in Irish or cluny crochet, or else in that new thread insertion which has a Brussels net mesh without any pattern. These materials give a really handsome appearance and render even so plain a frock more distinguished than pretentious lingerie creations overtrimmed with imitation and cheap looking lace. If something less expensive in the way of lace must be used, we advise a German valenciennes in one of the good patterns. Special attention is called to the belt, which is a folded one of the dress material, fastening with a large rosette of the same overspreading a scroll design in cable cord covered with the linen, and surrounded with a knife plaiting of it. This use of linen for belts and sashes is a touch seen in many of the French importations, and a novelty that is worth adopting, as it has an air of its own. Besides being smart and effective the linen breaks the line less at the waist than would a girdle of some other material.

FRENCH ART OF MENDING

This process known as stoppage was brought to this country some years ago by a French woman, the only one in this country who knows its secret, and by it any damage whatever that may happen to any kind of garment, whether it be a tear, moth holes or burnt places, are so repaired that the injured spot is literally invisible. We have had much personal experience with this establishment, and so can vouch for the wonders that it accomplishes. To know of this process is invaluable to either the well to do or those of limited means, but especially the latter, for whom an accident to one gown means a real calamity. And at this season of travel and out of door pleasurings many catastrophes are prone to overtake one's garments, from the ruinous barb wire of the country to the stealthy moth who makes for clothes that hang unused. It is impossible to quote the prices for this work, as these depend entirely upon the individual injury, but I do not hesitate to give the process unlimited praise, for it restores to perfect condition what would otherwise be hopelessly ruined. The threads of the material are rewoven to fill the damaged spot.

WHAT TO DO WITH DISCARDED BOLERO SUITS

We have had numbers of inquiries as to making over suits with short coats, etons or boleros, left from a season or two past. One thing is certain, and that is that the short jacket is quite hopeless and must

(Continued on page 114.)

FOR THE CHEVRON STRIPED VOILES

PRACTICAL WASH GOWNS OF LINEN, LAWN AND CHAMBRAY

FOR DESCRIPTIONS OF FASHIONS SEE PAGE 94

SMART FASHIONS FOR LIMITED INCOMES

(Continued from page 112.)

be discarded altogether, unless it can be served up in some more up to date guise. Now the easiest way to do this is to remodel the coat into a waist. The sleeves in all probability are short, and these can be left this length, as elbow sleeves are perfectly permissible. After fitting in the coat at the waist line add a wide folded bodice with two sash ends hanging from a buckle. The material of the belt and sash depends, of course, upon the gown itself, handkerchief linen being a good choice for linen suits. If the skirt is circular take out any fullness there may be at the back and make it into a habit back, with the opening at the front. This will give a princess effect, both skirt and waist fastening in front. The arrangement of the coat in front must be guided by the cut and style of it. If possible treat it in the following manner: make a dickey and collar in one of any suitable lingerie materials, with a full plaited single jabot hanging toward the left side. Open the coat to the bust line and add wide pointed revers and the costume is complete, and makes a smart little gown from an old one that was quite out of fashion. Any of the lovely crochet buttons may be used on the revers and as front fastening as the frock allows.

An embroidered white linen has just been rejuvenated in this way, using fine linen for girdle, dickey and collar. The jacket was cut at the bottom in rounded tabs, joined by straps of linen. These have been tacked down over the folded belt, the coat having been first fitted in to the figure by taking in the side seams. Old style serge and cloth suits may be remodelled on these lines into good looking frocks for wear next autumn and winter under fur coats.

VOGUE POINTS

A Smart ruche worn with tailored suits is made with a high standing collar of black Liberty satin, and has a jabot of corn-colored lace that falls just to the lower edge of the rever of the coat in front, and gradually narrows on the shoulders to a two inch ruffle, meeting at the back of the neck. The collar has a soft bow and ends of satin to hide the hooks in the back, and has besides a wide ruching of écru lace knife-plaited.

A Dainty collar is made of gold thread lace, Irish pattern, with a cluster of little balls hanging quite low in front, to represent cherries, also of the crochetted lace. Those with tinted wisteria are very attractive if worn with lavender batiste gowns.

THe chic Parisienne is now wearing nightcaps. Pink, blue, mauve, edged with tuff ruffles, no other trimming. Elaborate ones of lace have ribbon knots.

THe separate coat to be worn with afternoon and lingerie gowns is captache is appliqued in any conventional design, and the latest pattern shows an irregular perpendicular vine losing itself in scrolls, and almost completely veiling the filet beneath. Being lined with tulle, these coats can be worn without discomfort on warm days.

THe latest bows on boas are immense, neck-ruches of tulle have very long ends, touching the hems of the skirts.

THe very dressy tailored costumes of meteor silk are trimmed with rich passementerie on collar, cuffs, and side slits of jackets.

THe petticoat has been entirely discarded where the long afternoon gown is concerned, as the latter is lined and weighted to fall limp at the ankles.

A New scarf is of white marquisette a yard in width, with four deep tucks running the length of the scarf, with bands of maribou placed between each tuck, and nine tassels of same at either end of the scarf.

HUge rosettes for hat trimming are made of wired chenille ends, finished at each tip with four or five feathered strands of an ostrich plume the same shade as the chenille. The effect is very feathery and summerlike.

THe most fascinating lingerie has just come over from Paris. All the edges of the combination drawers and corset covers, the chemises, and the ruffles of the petticoats are embroidered in a wavy line a little less stiff than the ordinary scallop. Just under the edge of this is set a dainty frill of lace. The only other embellishment is a very simple fine design in exquisite all over and eyelet embroidery.

A Curious novelty has just appeared in the shape of large white leather bags, made to carry very small Japanese dogs or little black and tans, with a side opening for the dog's head. These bags are laced on the sides with narrow leather lacings, and have the owner's monogram on one side.

Linen finish Jalapa coat and skirt, in natural tan, braided with a deeper tan soutache. Girdle of grass green taffeta. The collar effect has diagonal straps of the linen applied and finished by linen covered buttons; smaller buttons are on skirt in squares outlined by the soutache.

Navy blue grenadine voile trimmed with fancy blue silk braid. The front breadth of skirt and the sleeve caps are tucked. The panels applied at edges of coat fronts and at middle back of coat are hand embroidered in blue, and the buttons are covered with the braid.

Kimono coat of geranium motora silk with straps of self tone suede, caught by suede covered buttons embroidered in oxidized silver thread. The applied hem has its pointed top edge outlined by two rows of oxidized silver soutache. A cross strap fastens the front.

Morning frock of linen color Jalapa cloth (linen finish), the gored skirt in box plaits with a fancy yoke effect, and the blouse with panel at middle front and back. The collar and inset bands in sleeves are of coarse Bruges lace, and the cuffs are of tucked batiste.

White brilliantine bathing suit with princess panel front and deep tuck above hem at sides and back. Black taffeta straps and buttons. The sleeves are cut in one with the fronts and back and short tucks hold the fulness below the yoke:

White silk Kuhla cloth frock with plaited skirt tucked to yoke depth and trimmed with two bands. The waist has tucks over shoulders beyond insertings of Cluny lace, the yoke is also of this lace. Narrow diagonal straps of white silk braid trim the front and cuffs.

ELABORATE FRENCH LINGERIE

FOR DESCRIPTIONS OF FASHIONS SEE PAGE 94

SEEN IN THE SHOPS

[Note.—Readers of Vogue inquiring for names of shops where articles are purchasable should inclose a stamped and addressed envelope for reply, and state page and date.]

Although good taste will taboo exaggerated forms of the sheath skirt, we are forced to acknowledge that the clinging, glove-fitting outlines are to be the accepted feature of all new models, and if worn with discrimination and well made, there is no reason why skirts in this style should not be both graceful and refined. A very good example, in that it is unobtrusive and unoffending to even the hypercritical, and at the same time smart and modish, is shown in the first of this week's sketches. The skirt itself is of fine even-meshed black voile, chiffon-like in finish, and beyond reproach in color, which cannot be said of the average black material used in ready-made skirts. It is laid in many gores about the waist and hips, without a suggestion of fullness until well below the hips, where it spreads considerably, with quite a ripple at the foot. A belt of stitched satin is attached to the skirt, continuing in two bands down the left side, separating at the opening, under which is disclosed a very full and deep flounce of accordion plaited satin, mounted on a snug yoke of the same. The skirt trimming, in both wide and narrow bands, extends all around, just above the hem. This model is interesting as demonstrating how firmly established the sheath feature has already become—whether women in this country will be found with the temerity to wear it at this early stage remains to be seen. Quantities of satin are consumed in the making of the underskirt, and one readily understands that the price asked, namely, $24, is a moderate one.

2

JUMPER IN EMBROIDERED LINEN

This material, sprinkled with hand-worked polka dots, is an imported fabric, and procurable in the gown shown at only one shop. Buttons, of plain white linen, extend the entire length from yoke to hem both back and front. On shoulders, hips and running up on the under-arm seam there are larger buttons, centered by one embroidered dot set on pointed tabs, a treatment that gives particular style to the frock. The neck, belt and armholes are trimmed in bands showing the disks arranged in circles, a single one at the centre. One may have the following colors in this frock, on a white background: green, black, yellow, heliotrope, dark blue, light blue or pink. Price $16.50.

3

THE SHOULDER BRACE

illustrated in the third sketch is the simplest in construction that we have seen, is comfort itself to the wearer, and accomplishes so much toward establishing perfect health and renewing vitality that it is no less than marvelous. Everyone realizes that deep, thorough breathing is the basis of good physical condition, yet the many bowed shoulders in evidence argue a continued forgetfulness or lack of strength and energy to live up to this conviction. The brace we are showing is just the reminder needed to keep the shoulders back, the chest extended, the abdomen well in and the head erect. It is made from a light, serviceable wash fabric, weighing only two ounces, and is worn immediately over the undershirt. It is adjustable by means of straps on the shoulders and is so scientifically made that one is unconscious of it when once arranged. There are no laces to wear out and break, no bones to cause discomfort, and there is an entire absence of the binding and pulling that make the ordinary device of this sort a torture to the wearer. Besides its benefit to health, it appeals to the vanity of both men and women, taking years off the appearance by straightening rounded shoulders, those trade marks of old age. The dressmaker also advocates the device most heartily, recognizing the immense help it is to the figure, transforming the inferior into symmetrical and pleasing outline. In price it is moderate, costing only $1, so that it is within the reach of all. Orders should be accompanied by a statement of hight, weight, an chest (not bust) measure, also as to whether it is for man or woman, boy or girl.

THE FASHIONABLE PETTICOAT

Of course, the new tight-fitting skirt calls for a special petticoat individual to its needs, and such are on the market in excellent style and quality, in silk, silk fabrics, mohairs and moreens. A splendid model in taffeta is made with the opening on the left of the front, closing with patent fastenings and mounted at the back with fine shirrings on an elastic band; this gives sufficient fulness at the back and leaves the front flat and tight. At the bottom there is a flounce strapped in bands of the silk and a full length under ruffle. The quality is beyond reproach. Price $7.50. A black sateen in what is known as permanent finish, retaining its high lustre indefinitely, is made in the same way, save that its ruffle is edged in self-tone embroidery, a combination of open and blind embroidery, an effective decoration. This sells for $3.50. The sateen used is a thin, light-weight quality, cool and supple.

INEXPENSIVE MUSLIN DRESSING SACKS

With the advent of mild weather one turns eagerly to cool things in the way of negligees, and such wonderful bargains as the shops offer in materials which are inexpensive, but dainty and practical for washing. The models are all that one can desire and the cut good. A little dressing sack at $1.25 is on the Russian blouse order, its main portion a white lawn dotted sparsely in turquoise blue, while the border around the neck, down the left side and around the three-quarter length flowing sleeves has the dots very close together. Plaits run down the middle back and from shoulder to bust at front, a belt of the material confining the waist. Plain white with a trimming of either pink or blue in bands with a feather stitching at the middle comes in the same model at $1.

WHITE SWISS DRESSING SACK

A model is shown that is trig and finished, making a negligée that suggests ease and comfort, but without any of the unkempt and untidy appearance of the too loosely made garment. The one in question is brought down below the waist in a little flaring skirt, and gathered in under a narrow belt of taffeta tacked on the outside and tying at the front. There is no seam at the shoulder, and hardly any sleeve at all, the goods being carried out a bit over the arm. Under the arm hole the jacket is open to the waist, the sides caught together with bows of the silk. The finish on all the edges is a buttonholing in color, either pink, blue, or lavender. Dainty as possible, and very desirable, this costs only $1.98.

SOME VERY SMART WAISTCOATS

are shown in black and white or gray and white mixtures, in a variety of brocaded materials, some in a pepper and salt effect, others with flowered patterns. There are two pockets on either side of these, one low and the other at the bust, and the fronts are single-breasted. Very natty and trig are these for wear with tailored suits and the fabrics employed insure good wear. The backs are of white satin cloth. Price $10.75.

THE FIGURED DIMITIES

are entrancing, and so inexpensive that one may have a lovely summer frock for almost nothing at all. The colorings and motifs shown this year in dimities far exceed anything I have seen heretofore in this material in both variety and beauty. One with a cross barred cord shows a wild geranium in pale mauve with sprays of feathery grass in a dim supplementary design. Grey tulips are scattered over another, while purple crocuses with green foliage overspread a third. The more usual pink is to be found in tiny moss roses, while a single rose circled in a green wreath is out of the ordinary. Light blue, which is always most difficult to find in attractive patterns, is presented in a small anemone design that is most pleasing. And any of these at 25c the yard in a 27-inch width.

WHITE GINGHAM

One does not appreciate the excellent qualities of gingham in plain white until it is specially brought into notice. It has particular advantages for summer gowns in that it does not crease as easily as linen, offers more resistance to dampness and fogs than dimities or lawns, and has body enough to make it adaptable for circular skirts. Not being generally in demand a gown of it possesses much distinction. It launders beautifully, and in the best quality costs 45c. the yard, the width being 32 inches.

HUNTING BOOTS

of oil grain leather, reaching to just below the knee, are priced $10 the pair. Inside the laced front there is a wide tongue

1

of leather, stitched on either edge to the boot, and this prevents water oozing through the eyelets. The sole is in three layers, a middle one of rubber between an upper and lower one of leather. Stout, sportsmanlike and trig, these are reliable and natty for the woods. The color is a dark red brown.

CAMPING FOR THE FAMILY

NOw thousands of city folk find every year that camping solves the problem of a country life at moderate cost for the months between mid-June and the first of October. The thing is done in many fashions, squalidly by some who suffer from the restrictions of means or of taste, comfortably by others, whose means perhaps are small enough, but whose taste and standards are relatively high. Some of the little creeks of Coney Island are lined with huts, cabins, tiny cottages and tents, many of them occupied only from Saturday afternoon till Monday morning. There are little colonies of cabin or tent dwellers along Long Island Sound, not far from the fashionable region of Westchester; there are tent dwellers in Pelham Bay Park from early summer to autumn; Gloucester, Massachusetts, has its huddle of odd little cabins overlooking a glorious beach; there are scattered tents and cabins on top of the Palisades; and some of the fortunate few who can summer far from town camp with simple comfort upon public lands in the Adirondacks.

If you happen to be one of a respectable family or of a respectable group with prejudices against noisy or disreputable neighbors, you will of course take pains in selecting the sight of a summer camping place. The further you go from town the less likely you are to be annoyed by neighbors of any sort. There are parts of Long Island less than an hour from New York where one can, if one come properly accredited, rent camping ground at a very moderate price. Railway lines running out from great cities are apt to have information as to camping sites, and they are usually willing to furnish such information to those who ask for it in proper fashion. It is probably harder to find what one wants within reasonable distance of New York than within like distance of most other big cities. Even densely peopled New England has plenty of wild land not very far from Boston, and the like is true of Philadelphia, Washington, and the large cities distant from the coast. If you dwell in a coast city and demand fine salt water sites within easy "commuting" distance of your office, you will find it hard to have your will. In spite, however, of the charm that salt water has, and of its wholesome quality, dwellers at the sea level are perhaps better off in summer some distance inland, and especially at a considerable elevation. If the dwellers in the great coast towns are content to look inland rather than coastward for their summer outing, they are likely to have a wider choice.

Having decided upon your place, you must make sure of suitable companionship, and of a proper local market in which to buy provisions, unless, indeed, you are content to carry things out in your daily goings from the city. It is well to have at least one other family sharing your place of retreat, but it is taking risks to enlarge your colony to many families. If you are not willing to take the chances of being able to live at the same place several summers in succession, you must content yourself with canvas shelter instead of huts or cabins. As a matter of fact, a proper tent with fly and platform floor is quite as comfortable in all weathers as a cabin. You get pretty tired of an unfloored tent, and in our climate a tent without a fly is apt to be unendurably hot on sunny midsummer days. If the occupants are in town all day perhaps the tent without a fly will serve, and there are persons who can keep a tent without a floor in good condition all summer long, though hardly without shifting ground three or four times.

Some persons like the A-tent, and it is the simplest and cheapest shelter that one can set up, but it is not as comfortable as the house tent. It is a great mistake to have a house tent closed at one end. Every such tent, if it is to remain sweet and clean, and to be comfortably cool at night, should have a wide opening both front and rear. The size of the tent must depend upon the size and taste of the family. A nine by twelve house tent, which will cost with fly, poles, ropes and pins from $12 to $20 according to quality, will shelter two persons in reasonable comfort all summer. If you make it 12 by 18, however, you will afford sleeping and sitting room for two adults and two children, or for three adults, and will hardly add 33 per cent. to the cost. Such a tent mounted on a platform of rough boards, and having a fly big enough to afford a verandah six or eight feet deep, can be set up complete for less than $75, perhaps in some parts of the country for less than $60, and once built the platform is good for many years. Many such tents in the Adirondacks have small wood-burning stoves which make the place comfortable on cold mornings within fifteen minutes after the fire is started. A neat housekeeper can make a tent of this kind a delightful place of residence from the middle of May until sharp frosts come. If such a tent is to be sweet and clean all season long, it is well to have near it a small tent to serve as a kitchen. Of course if you are to keep a servant the situation is complicated, but it is not impossible to have your kitchen tent both sanitary and comfortable when it serves also as a bedroom for the servant.

Camp furniture is probably cheaper now than ever before. Entirely comfortable canvas cots, so light that a woman can fold and carry one, may be had for the merest trifle. If your beds are such that you can drag them out for several hours into the sunlight on fine days, so much the better. It is a great mistake not to have two or three comfortable chairs in camp, but cushions will go far to making almost any chair comfortable. One of the very best camp chairs going is a folding frame over which is stretched a strong rectangular cover of double awning cloth. The appearance of this chair led some Adirondack campers to christen it the "meal bag." Several such chairs have been in use at that camp for at least a dozen years, and are still in good condition, even to the covers, though the latter have been often repaired.

The kitchen furnishing of a camp is highly important, and it may cost about what you choose. If you like to do the adventurous thing you may buy or make the Edward Atkinson cooker. It used to cost complete twenty or twenty-five dollars, and it may be run with an ordinary large coal oil lamp at trifling cost. Once you learn how to handle it, you may set your dinner cooking, go away for half a day, and come back to find it in prime condition for serving. For half or a fourth the cost of the Atkinson cooker you may have any one of several oil stoves big enough to cook an ample dinner for a large family, and there are oil stoves that cost next to nothing, and serve well enough for cooking a single meal. An artist up in the Bronx used to load his mattress, his tiny oil stove, provisions for several days, and himself and wife into a moderate sized covered wagon and go off driving about the Highlands of the Hudson for the better part of a week.

If you feel like affording a cabin or hut you may build one at a cost varying from that of a big tent to that of a small dwelling. A cabin of the Florida cracker type, with two rooms, 13 by 18 feet each, and a large space between under the same roof, may be built in suitable parts of the country for somewhere between $400 and $600. This means a shingle roof over all, and a fireplace at each end of the house, with a projection to the roof all round that makes the extreme measurement about 25 by 50 feet. Such a house will shelter you the year round if you like, and is a delightful place for week-end stays all winter long. Rough cabins of considerably smaller size may cost as little as $200, but they are not likely to be as pleasant and sanitary as a large tent on a well built platform. Of course the cost of such a building may be indefinitely reduced if the intending occupant is also the builder. Thoreau tells us in Walden how little a hut for one man may be made to cost. A charming little house was built for a very small sum by the men of a family occupying a large camp in the Adirondacks, and it was reshingled only last year after a service of nearly twenty years.

Camping is not a thing to be lightly undertaken by a family, for if it is to afford comfort, pleasure and health at a moderate cost, those who enter upon it must know how to choose a site, how to provide for sanitation, how to buy materials and how to administer a simple home with sweetness and charm. A camp prepared and conducted upon any other plan is likely to turn out a squalid, unsanitary and uncomfortable place of residence, and to be remembered in after years with mere disgust. Properly planned and administered, it is likely to be a delight in both experience and in retrospect.

HOUSE TENT ON PLATFORM

HOME MADE CABIN

THE GARDEN IN MID-SUMMER

During the hot, dry weather it is well to examine the flower garden critically, and if any plants are found to be weak or defective, it is probable that they will not last the season in good condition, and if you desire to have the beds and borders present a fine appearance, get suitable plants from your plantsman and replace the defective ones. All the larger plantsmen keep the proper sizes on hand. Write them the hight from the top of the ground of the plants desired, when ordering.

Go over all the flower beds and borders during the months of July and August, and remove all dead leaves, defective or decayed blooms, as fast as they appear, as in this way only can the garden be prevented from having a "ragged" appearance. The soil should be worked after every hard rain, which will act as a dust mulch, conserving the moisture in the soil, and permitting the access of nitrogen.

The flower beds should be watered only when they need it. Do not do it every day unless the soil is very poor and shallow; but when it is as dry as dust for a depth of two inches, give it a soaking.

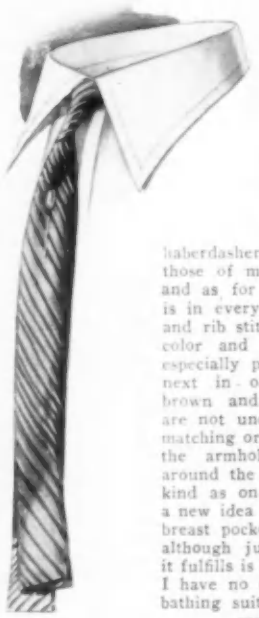
INTERIOR OF A SIMPLE CAMP HOUSE

PONGEE, CRASH AND FLANNEL SUITS—THE NEW BATHING SUITS—AN EXCELLENT BELT—SUMMER COLLARS AND HAT BANDS

THE sizzling heat of this month has had the effect of bringing out all kinds of light fabrics in lounging suits, and yet the great majority of men have not yet learned to dress properly, or perhaps I should say sensibly, for warm weather, but go sweltering about in worsteds and cheviots of much too great weight, and as likely as not of dark color. In winter we bundle ourselves up in heavy fur overcoats, wear knit mufflers around our necks and otherwise make provision against the rigors of our eastern climate, but when the temperature gets above eighty-five degrees most of us here seem utterly unable to cope with it, and suffer much unnecessary discomfort in consequence. Why not have in your wardrobes clothes as suitable for excessive heat as excessive cold? The silks and thin homespuns and crashes and light flannels are quite as fashionable—indeed much more so—than the materials more generally used, and styles change so little from one year to another, that a suit of pongee or silk mixture will answer for the extreme hot spells of several seasons.

At one of the smart tailors I have seen a number of exceedingly pretty imported silk fabrics of almost feather weight, in shades of light tan, gray and what, though entirely unobtrusive, can only be described as green, while the natural colored pongees, thin white serges and white, or light gray, flannels are to be had everywhere. Crash, in its natural light brown or cream shade, although now less in vogue than it was a dozen or more years ago, is by no means bad style for a two-piece summer suit, and I have noticed at the department shops some striped stuffs of this kind—one a tan with slender lines of brown, and another a lighter tan with indistinct stripes of light blue — that would make more than ordinarily pretty suits. I suppose it does not occur to the average man to look over the stuffs intended for women's tailored suits shown at the department stores when he wants a distinctive material for a summer suit, and of course it requires some knowledge of fabrics, other than whether they are intrinsically pretty or not, in order to make a satisfactory selection from the practical wearing point of view. But in this way one is often able to pick up something quite different in character from the fabrics to be had at the tailoring establishments, and the effect is not only "stylish" but apt to be highly exclusive.

The only objection to pongee for suits is its flimsiness, which undoubtedly does prevent absolutely perfect "set" and "hang." However, a good deal depends upon the cut, and if one has this decidedly full, so that there is no suggestion of close fit or tightness, and affects rather the negligée than the neat and precise in tie, collar and shirt, the general appearance is far from bad. Have the coat made fairly long, quite straight in lines and the pockets finished with buttons; have the trousers full and turned up at the bottoms, and wear low white collar, shirt of light tan, pink or blue silk, necktie of negligée bow, or flowing end four-in-hand, shape, and tan stockings and shoes. This is the "style" most in keeping with the silk suit, and so far as possible there should be an harmonious matching or contrasting of color throughout. Indeed the same may be said of all light weight and light shade clothes. If gray homespun is the material—and, by the way, there is a new, sort of self-striped variety, thinner and less rough than the knotted-weave kind—light or dark blue, pink and dark green are especially good for necktie and stockings, and if the stuff is a white flannel or serge, reds and purples are particularly effective. White flannels with slender stripes of color are again becoming popular for two-piece summer suits—in fact, are shown at many of the ready-to-wear clothing shops—and for this reason should be distinctive in order to be really smart. The colored flannel suit was killed by over-popularity some years ago, and I should now recommend limiting it to country wear, and having it unusual in kind, indeed even daring—such as bright red stripes, or pink or purple or green—anything to distinguish it from the ordinary. One need have no fear of being conspicuous or in "bad form," for not only is striking effect permissible for such suits, but this season bright colors are more than ever in vogue.



COLLAR FOR SUMMER WEAR, WITH DARK GREEN SILK FOUR-IN-HAND

The beach robe to be worn over the bathing suit has now become so recognized a fashion that it is to be had at many of the larger haberdashery shops, as well as at those of more exclusive reputation, and as for the knit bathing suit, it is in every show window, in plain and rib stitch, and in almost every color and mixture. Brown is an especially popular shade, with gray next in order, while green and brown and green mixed worsteds are not uncommon. The bands of matching or contrasting color around the armholes of the shirts and around the bottom are of the same kind as on the ordinary suits, but a new idea of this season is a small breast pocket with flap and button, although just what useful purpose it fulfills is hard to see. Personally, I have no experience of these knit bathing suits, and therefore cannot speak of them from the practical point of view, but they are rather pretty, and of course have not yet outlived their novelty.

In belts the styles have not changed at all, so far as width, simplicity of design and kinds of leather are concerned—the smart shops showing light tan pig and cow hide, suede, dark tan and dull finished black leathers with sharp cut edges and no stitching—but I have seen one with a new patent buckle that seems to me a decided improvement on the old tongue and hole variety, since it can be adjusted to any size with an exactness not possible when one must depend upon holes, and has a grip that, while it cannot tear away, can be released with perfect ease.

BANDS FOR STRAW HATS

The pongee coat shown by the illustration on this page is a fairly good example of the loose cut spoken of above, but the extremely long lapels and one button are details about which there is some difference of opinion. On jackets of heavier material I should not advise them. On summer coats of silk, however, there seems not the same objection from the point of view of good style. The other drawings show a style of summer collar which is now rather fashionable, with a narrow folded four-in-hand of dark green silk, and several styles of colored hat bands, of which, however, the second from the top (with check pattern) is not to be recommended.

How.

PONGEE COAT

HAPHAZARD JOTTINGS

FRENCH LEAD IN ORIGINALITY IN FILM MANUFACTURE

AMerican inventiveness has been outdone in what is popularly known as the moving picture business by the French, who are displaying unequalled ingenuity in the production of film subjects. Unlike the usual stage productions, the original scenes depicted are, of course, dumb shows, which naturally demand good facial and body expressiveness on the part of those who pose before the camera, and in this the French excel. At present they originate about all the new business, and not only being past masters in theatrical illusion, but adepts in clever manipulation of processes, by "blending" and other devices they manage to create what appear to be marvelous conditions in which, for instance, the laws of gravitation are gayly set at naught. The moving picture industry must, of course, be differentiated from the penny arcade in the public mind—the latter being usually a collection of indecent and violent scenes, while the former as a rule are deserving of support.

TAXPAYERS ORGANIZING

At last, under the persistent proddings of Dr. William H. Allen and others, who for many months have been upbraiding taxpayers for not looking into things, several real estate organizations have combined in a call for a meeting with a view to obtaining concerted action on matters affecting taxpayers throughout the city. At a gathering in early July a committee was appointed to consider a permanent organization, and the first result of this coming together was a determination carefully to investigate the annual budget when the New York Board of Estimate and Apportionment gives the taxpayers a chance to discuss it.

SEVENTY THOUSAND PEOPLE AND FOURTEEN MILLION DOLLARS REQUIRED FOR NEW CENSUS

The thirteenth census of the population of this country, which is to be taken in 1910, is already being prepared for, and an army of 70,000 persons will be hired to take it. Including our possessions (except the Philippines), we have a population of something like 90,000,000, and the enumeration is the largest undertaking of its kind ever assumed by us or any other nation. In addition to the count of population, the census will also include statistics and general information in regard to agriculture, manufactures, mines and quarries. It is a pity that the cost, which it is estimated will be $14,000,000, cannot be carefully gone over in search of opportunities where economy might be practised, and it would also be desirable if the enumerators could be made subject to civil service requirements, as those appointed are often grossly unfit. Indeed, it is notorious that enumerators in smaller places regale their families with all the information they glean from their fellow villagers concerning their private affairs. As at present collated, both the Federal and State census are an unjust invasion of individual rights, and as information cannot be denied except at risk of imprisonment, if one furnishes misinformation it surely cannot be counted against him as a mortal sin. It is said that the Census Bureau would like a census of population every five years, but what a fine chance to expend the public moneys on an army of clerks and enumerators this would be. The Census Bureau needs more than anything else the assistance of the Bureau of Municipal Research in raising the efficiency and lowering the cost—operations the Bureau has tried on the municipality of Greater New York with brilliant results

HAYMAKING PARTY AT HILLSLEY

WE reached Hillsley in time for my haymaking party. This—to use a trite expression—is a red letter event on my calendar. I always invite the children of the neighborhood and turn them loose like a flock of young animals in the hayfields. Their duty is to stamp and dance on the hay as it is being gathered in the furrows by horses with ropes attached, at the ends of which there are long loops. As the rope trails on the ground, the loop gathers in the hay and the children rush and tread upon it, making it into a compact mass. It is no easy task to keep one's balance under such conditions and the result is a general romp, in which some of the elders join. Then we have games and a luncheon served out under the trees, and for music I have a military band from town to play for the dancing on the green, and there are also Punch and Judy shows, flying horses, and in the evening the talking moving pictures, now so popular. We always have an enjoyable day of it, in spite of the intense heat. I am perhaps a bit British in my notions of the summer life, but I believe in as much fresh air as possible and a constant dining out under the trees or on the lawn, and an existence almost entirely in the open.

FOREIGN SOCIAL SEASON DEPRESSING

The season progresses with but little excitement. I found Newport devoted to bridge and dinners. I shall not return until tennis week. Friends are coming back slowly from the other side and report rather a depressing season, notwithstanding the efforts of some American hostesses to do what they could for London. I have no doubt the tradespeople there, if not actually ungrateful, are remembering them in their prayers. Certainly Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. John Mackay, and, naturally, the Whitelaw Reids, have kept the season alive. While I am on the subject of Europe—and what better one can there be for a hot summer's day?—I may as well discuss several little contretemps and incidents which may be of interest. I am under the shade of a pergola with a distant view of the shimmering Hudson. How very torrid it looks, like a great serpent of molten lead. There is a suggestion of coolness in the stone benches and Roman tables, in the faint complaining of a fountain near by, in the wicker chairs and some stunning black and white Navajo rugs which have just been sent me and which lend an artistic touch to the flagged floor, and also in the suggestive tinkle of ice in a great bowl of fragrant mint julep—a concession to America—which Meadows alone knows how to make and which he has just brought in.

A MATTER OF INCOME

In the first instance, place aux dames—and this nothing else than an apology which I feel I should make to Mrs. Wade Chance, now of London, but late of Washington and New York. Mrs. Chance, who has married a progressive young Westerner, was, as we all know, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger. She was Miss Storrow, and her father I believe held at one time a diplomatic position in Russia, and in her girlhood Miss Storrow, afterwards Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, spent many happy days at the Russian Court. I had charming recollections of her as the wife of Van Rensselaer Cruger; in her home in East Thirty-fifth Street; at the opera, and as one of the notable hostesses in New York society. Then a mysterious and most interesting little work appeared called A Diplomat's Diary. The writer signed herself Julian Gordon, but the secret came out that it was Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, and she was the subject of many congratulations. I also knew that the late Van Rensselaer Cruger had left but little and that his widow, although she visited New York occasionally, resided first in Italy and then in a small house in Washington—a most artistic abode, by the way. During this time there was—I am using a commercial phrase—"output" from the pen of Mrs. Cruger. I know several literary women in society, and they each delight to tell—again this odious commercial spirit—of how much they make by their novels, or poems, or sketches, or what not. We are all prone to do this in New York these days. I have even heard that the late Queen Victoria was quite anxious about that other kind of royalties connected with copyright and not with imperial courts—after she had indulged in Leaves from My Diary in the Highlands—and there are duchesses who are quite eager as to the amount in their favor in the balance at their publishers—but never mind. I had an impression Mrs. Cruger made quite a neat sum by her stories, her novels and her sketches, and there was a bit of romance about it, a little sentiment which gave it a human interest. But it seems I was mistaken. I should really have known better. When we write for publication in these days we should shut our eyes to the amount of the "chinks"—this is an expression from Shakespeare. However, I have done an injury and I must make amends, and this I do most cheerfully, quoting the last letter received from Mrs. Chance:

"Hotel Curzon,
"Curzon Street, Mayfair,
"London, W.

"My Dear Sir:

"You state in your paper that after Colonel Cruger's death I was forced to support myself with my pen. This is erroneous. I inherited from my mother an income sufficient for my expenses.

"Sincerely yours,
"JULIA GRINNELL CHANCE.

"June 22."

So my little romance is spoiled. However, some of our other fair novelists, I hear, are rather jubilant about large receipts, and are happy to place to the credit of their bank accounts handsome sums. In fact, I remember a little anecdote which is attributed to Mrs. Edith Wharton, a bit to the point. Mrs. Wharton is quite independent. She has a good income from her inherited estates, and her husband is a man of means. But Mrs. Wharton is quite happy when she produces a big seller and she has had one success after another. Mrs. Wharton is quoted as saying that once when going to Europe she met a fashionable novelist and that on the ship this lady constantly referred to her literary exploits and named sum after sum of such magnitude, as the rewards of her talents, that even the proceeds of the sales of The House of Mirth were cast in the shade. But this lady further remarked that she never wrote for vulgar emolument, but only when she wished to add a tiara or some little trifle of that kind to her jewel case. I may be doing Mrs. Wharton an injustice by quoting her as having related this experience, or having added that she knew from publishers how few were the gems which could be purchased by the productions of the pen of her chance acquaintance of the ship, nor do I know who the other person was, nor does the anecdote give the faintest light which might serve as a clue to the identity of the writer who thus replenished her collection of glittering baubles. It, however, is an evidence that many artistic souls shrink from the idea that literature or art is to be turned into a means which might suggest a commercial spirit or the exigencies of the pot au feu. I give the story for what it is worth, and assume no responsibilities.

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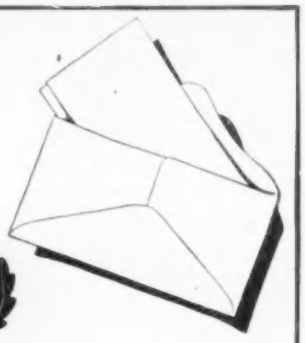

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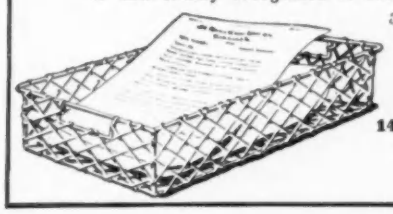

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For The Hostess

HOT AND COLD PICNIC MENUS.

THere is no more delightful way in which to entertain your guests at the week-end party or for other outing trips than to have a picnic, and the following variety of menus have been planned out for just such emergencies. For a hot menu prepared at the camp fire have:

Planked fish.
Corn in the husk and potatoes roasted in hot ashes.
Tomato salad. Horse radish dressing.
Pear salad. Spice cakes.
Coffee.

The first requisite in cooking this dinner is to make a big fire, using large stumps of wood. When they are burned down to a good bed of hot coals the fire is ready for cooking purposes. Wash the potatoes clean, prick the skins to prevent them bursting, and place them on the cooled ashes, then top with the hot coals. Take off a few of the outer husks of the corn, turn all the inner ones back, and remove the silk, then turn up the husks, giving them a tight twist over the ear, and bury in the hot ashes and coals as for the potatoes, and leave for half an hour. White fish or slices of halibut may be brought along, or, if your stopping place is near a trout stream or a lake, the fish may be caught by some of the party while the camp fire is burning itself to coals. If small fish, such as brook trout or bass are used, split up the back and fasten with new wire nails to an oak or hickory plank. Planks are sold in household furnishing stores for this purpose. Lay the fish skin side down, held in position with two nails for a small fish. Prop the board before a hot bed of coals, watching it constantly, and turning it frequently. When nearly done season with salt, pepper and lemon juice, and serve on the plank. Larger sized fish or sliced fish may be "done to a turn" in the same way.

Another hot menu is made up of the following viands:

Broiled birds. Panned clams.
Currant jelly. Olives.
Graham bread. Nut sandwiches.
Cheese. Crackers. Coffee.

Scrub the clams clean, and place them in a large pan over hot coals to roast until the shells open. Serve with seasoning of salt and pepper, lemon juice and butter. For the game, fix two stout poles upright at one side the fire, each having a forked top. String the prepared birds on a slender branch, thrusting it through the body of each, skewer pieces of fat or salt pork here and there over the flesh by means of toothpicks, and support the branch in the forked pieces, turning frequently. Forked sticks with a cross piece set up in another place over the hot coals will accommodate the kettle in which to boil water to make the coffee.

When corn is a part of the menu the company might like to roast their own ears of corn. This they can do by supplying themselves with long, slender saplings pointed at the end, upon which to hold the ear of corn. The merry crowd should circle the camp fire, the long sticks enabling them to hold the ear of corn far enough away from the heat to be comfortable. Anything that is to be prepared, like husking the ears of corn, washing potatoes and clams, and so on, should be done at home.

There is a larger variety of viands to select from for cold picnic dinners. Seven complete menus are given for the hostess to choose from.

Chaud froid of chicken with truffles.
Cucumbers in jelly. Rolls.
Noisette sandwiches. Olives.
Vanilla ice in small nutmeg melons.
Sponge cakes. Orangeade.

CUCUMBERS IN JELLY is a novelty that is made by boiling with two cupfuls of water six peppercorns, a blade of mace, two cloves, a bay leaf, a slice of onion, one teaspoonful of celery salt and a tablespoonful of chopped parsley. Boil for half an hour or until the water is well flavored, and let stand until cool. Strain, add an ounce of gelatine softened in cold water, stir over hot water, let cool, and mix with the strained water, pour into a mould and set on finely crushed ice, then add to the jelly a tablespoonful of lemon juice and sliced cucumbers mixed in layers in the jelly.

Lamb cutlets in mint aspic jelly.
Graham bread and butter sandwiches.
String bean salad. Olives.
Sponge cake. Crackers.
Apricots jellied with charlotte russe.
Coffee or tea.

LAMB CUTLETS IN ASPIC.—A breast of lamb is boned, rolled into a good shape, and boiled until tender. Use water to cover, and season with salt, pepper, a pinch of parsley, a carrot sliced thin, and a stalk of celery cut fine. When tender remove the meat from the liquor and press under a weight until cold. Strain the liquor, add a cupful of chopped mint, and set aside to cool. Strain again, and add to each quart of liquid an ounce of softened gelatin, the juice of a lemon and half a pint of sherry. Let stand until cold, but not jellied. Cut the lamb in neat slices, pile them up in an oval dish, cover with the jelly, and set away on ice to become firm.

Mix cooked and cooled string beans with a French dressing, and pack.

Eggs stuffed, with devilled ham.
Rolls. Olives.
Anchovy and pickle sandwiches.
Strawberry cream cakes.
Lemonade. Tea.

STRAWBERRY CREAM CAKES.—Melt half a cupful of butter in a cupful of water, boiling hot, then add a cupful of sifted flour, stirring until the mixture rolls into a ball, leaving the sides of the saucepan. Turn into a mixing bowl and beat in, one at a time, three eggs. Shape into round or oval cakes in a buttered pan, and bake half an hour in a brisk oven. The cakes should be a pretty golden brown when removed from the oven. Let cool, and fill with a cream made from strawberries. Press the berries through a sieve, add to a cupful of the pulp a cupful of rich cream and half a cupful of sugar. Beat until the mixture is a thick stiff cream, and fill the cakes by slitting an opening on one side of each cake and filling with the cream. The quantity mentioned will fill fourteen cakes.

Veal loaf sliced thin.
Watercress with salt.
Potato salad. Nut sandwiches.
Peach sherbet. Sponge cakes.
Tea a la Russe.

Cold roast lamb sliced thin.
Bottled mint sauce.
Bread and butter sandwiches.
Peas in mayonnaise. Currant jelly.
Crackers. Olives.
Peaches. Crystallized ginger.
Finger cakes. Hot tea.

Cook and chill the peas and add to every pint half a teaspoonful each of salt, pepper, and a tablespoonful of mint leaves chopped fine. Mix the peas with mayonnaise to moisten, and pack in glass jars with screw tops. Wash and dry some lettuce, wrap in a damp cloth, then in waxed paper, and when ready to serve fill the lettuce leaves with peas and a spoonful of the mayonnaise.

FINGER CAKES.—Beat four eggs very light, add two teaspoonfuls of vanilla extract and two cupfuls of granulated sugar. Stir in two cupfuls of flour sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a teaspoonful of salt. Add more flour if required to make a stiff dough. Roll into thin sheets and cut with a "finger" cutter. Bake in a quick oven. This amount makes thirty-five little cakes, which are excellent served with fruit or ice cream.

Cold chicken patties. Currant jelly.
Parker house rolls. Pimolas.
Tomatoes with mayonnaise.
Crackers. Cream cheese.
Strawberries with sweetened whipped cream.
Claret cup. Hot tea.

CHICKEN PATTIES.—Cook two chickens that are young and tender in water to cover, adding a teaspoonful of salt, two cloves, a bay leaf, two carrots, a sprig of parsley, a stalk of celery and a green pepper pod. When tender remove the chicken and strain the liquid. Cut the chicken meat from the bones, remove the skin, and cut the meat in little cubes. Mix two tablespoonfuls of flour with two tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan over the fire. When melted add

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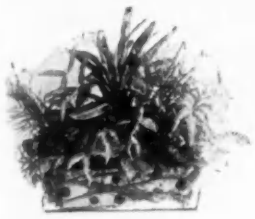

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a pint of chicken liquor, and stir until thick, seasoning with a teaspoonful of chopped parsley, a dash of cayenne and salt to taste. Mix in the chicken cubes, pour into pastry-lined patty tins, cover, making two slits in each cover, and bake in a hot oven. While the pastries are baking make a sauce with which to fill the pastries. Soften an ounce of gelatin in cold water to cover, and add a quart of the hot chicken liquor. Stir until the gelatin is dissolved. Season with a tiny pinch of mace, two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, and more salt and pepper if required. When the patties are done pour the sauce into them through a funnel placed in a hole in the top, filling them full. Set aside to cool, when the sauce will be jellied. Peel the tomatoes, slice, and pack in jars, carrying the mayonnaise in a separate glass jar.

Anchovy and olive sandwiches.
Hard boiled eggs in motto papers.
Sliced boiled ham.
Beaten biscuits. Crackers.
Chocolate ice cream. Nut cake.
Coffee. Lemonade seltzer.

Auto lunch baskets are very convenient, as they have so many divisions for packing things separately. By wrapping fruits and other eatables in paraffin paper, that cannot be packed in bottles or jars, flavors will not become mixed. The butter should be carried in a cool earthenware crock that will fit into the dimensions of the compartment in the basket. Place a piece of ice on top the butter and cover the jar with a towel moistened in cold water. Butter treated in this manner will be hard and firm to butter rolls and bread with.

Lemonade lemon juice, strained and bottled, may easily be carried, the sugar being placed in a second jar, and then when the stopping place is reached the sugar may be mixed with the water, and when dissolved the lemon juice added. Do not attempt to add the lemon juice to the sugar, and then the water, for in this way much more sugar will be required and the result will not be so good. Sugar must always be mixed with water, and then the lemon juice if one desires perfect results. By filling the glass only two thirds full and dropping in a pinch of soda, you may have at the picnic meal as delicious a "lemon soda" as any you can buy at the soda water fountain. It will "fizz" as finely and have as much "snap."

THE STRAUSS MILK BOOTHS

THE Nathan Strauss milk booths, where for fifteen years pasteurized and modified milk has been dispensed, have had their number this summer increased from seven to eighteen, which means a great extension of this needed work of furnishing the poor, most of them the foreign element, with proper sustenance for their young children. The value of pasteurized milk is being more widely recognized, as is evidenced by the increased sale of 817,415 bottles from 15 September to 15 May, 1907-'08, over the previous winter sales, the total output last winter reaching to 2,635,827 bottles. The booths are placed on five of the recreation piers and in City Hall Park, Central Park and the Hebrew Educational Alliance, among other places. In City Hall Park an observer recently was astonished to discover that the "infants" who were buying one-cent glasses of milk were crowds of the masculine gender, ranging all ages beyond early youth, most of the patrons being middle-aged men; so that the benefits of Mr. Strauss's great and beautiful charity are not confined to infants, as has been supposed.

WOMEN URGED TO READ THE DAILY PAPER

THE recent biennial meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs, held in Boston, was the occasion of an appeal to women from a journal of that city to acquaint themselves with the vital movements of the day, "which are the little, rushing snow-slides telling glacier like of the progress of the human race." To accomplish this woman needs to read the daily papers with discrimination as to the choice of subjects, an exercise which she now so largely ignores that it is still, according to the Boston editor, a matter of surprise to the average man when he sees a woman pondering over any other part of a daily paper than the fashions and the fiction. It is urged that women should have an intelligent understanding of current events, and a collegiate course on general information has been seriously suggested.

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Note.—This is the second series of Skat articles by Mrs. Elizabeth Wager-Smith, published in Vogue. These articles are for advanced players and Vogue invites correspondence and criticism. Should the interest of our readers warrant it, we shall open our columns to a Skat contest and shall present handsome prizes to the holders of the highest number of correct solutions.

TENTH PAPER

By Elizabeth Wagner-Smith, Author of "A Primer of Skat."

PASST-MIR-NICHT. TOURNEE GRANDO

V. Holds: Jack diamonds; 10, 8 clubs; King, 9 spades; ace, 9, 7 hearts; 10, 8 diamonds.

M.: Jack clubs; Jack hearts; ace, King, Queen clubs; Ace, Queen spades; 10, King, 8 hearts.

H.: 9, 7 clubs; 10, 8, 7 spades; Queen hearts; Ace, King, Queen, 7 diamonds.

In Skat: Jack spades, 9 diamonds.

M., having only a count of 7 for a solo make, and having the disadvantageous position of Mittelhand, thinks it safer to bid for a Tournee. He is cautious, the cards are sufficiently strong for a successful solo, if skilfully manipulated. V. does not retain the bid, and H. passes.

M. turns one of the cards, the nine of diamonds. No suit can be less fitted to his holding, and he places it in his hand without disclosing the suit to opponents, and ventures on a Pass't-Mir-Nicht. He turns the other card to view, and finds it is the Jack of spades. As it is a Jack he has the option of the Tournee spade, or a Tournee Grando. Whether he makes it a spade or a Grando, if he loses it counts double the value of his hand, as he turned a second card, after refusing to play the suit of the first.

He decides to play a Tournee Grando, and discards the 9 diamonds and Queen spades. The opponents draw the inference he is short in the spade suit, as he is not willing to play that suit.

In Tournee games a long suit lead is the rule of "short road" to Player. In Grando, also, long suits are led by opponents regardless of the position of Player. As P. is second hand to the first trick, if he trumps it weakens his holding, if he has suit, partner may be able to swarm a high card of another suit. V. thus leads his longest suit. Unfortunately it clears the heart suit of M., but it is one of the "accidents" of the game.

V., **Ace hearts**; M., 8 hearts; H., Queen hearts=14 for O.

Hinterhand, playing highest of a suit to partner's trick, has no more hearts, and if he should chance to have the other knave, may possibly catch the ten, or can get a discard of a short suit.

V. leads 7, that M., trusting H. will hold 9, may play his 10. Not knowing the whereabouts of Jack diamonds, M. does not trust his 10 to the trick. H. discards from his valueless suit.

V., 7 hearts; M., **King hearts**; H., 7 clubs=4 for P.

M. now draws the missing matador, leading the lowest of a sequence to invite a swarm. H. swarms King diamonds, as he still holds tenace in the suit.

V., Jack diamonds; M., **Jack hearts**; H., King diamonds=12 for P.

Holding the remaining trumps, M. commences leading his longest suit.

V., 8 clubs; M., **Ace clubs**; H., 9 clubs=23 for P.

Having ace and two small he would have led his lowest, but with Ace, King, Queen, he has two sure tricks in the suit, and may be fortunate enough to find the 10 unguarded in a hand. He continues to play clubs to clear the suit.

V., 10 clubs; M., Queen clubs; H., 10 spades=37 for O.

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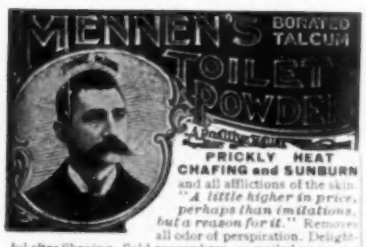

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But so much that is insincere has been written upon the subject by those unqualified to advise that women have become skeptical, and rightly so, for the futility of trying to remove lines with the cold creams that cannot penetrate even the epidermis has discouraged thousands. To reach the underlying tissues which in youth form a fatty cushion upon which the skin rests and from which it receives its nourishment—a genuine tissue builder must be used—for once the natural oils fail, the skin loses its elasticity, and soon lines caused by laughter or tears are left upon the skin, to mark the flight of time. To rejuvenate quickly all points should be attacked, and the underlying structure by which these cushions are supported must be strengthened, so that the muscles can lift the tissues and restore the natural contour of youth. Both the Olein Skin Food and Vitalizer are necessary where this relaxed condition exists. One week of conscientious use of these two preparations will prove that they are reaching the seat of the trouble, and you will feel the face tightening and lifting into place.

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As M. holds clubs and hearts, and has had two discards, it is improbable that H.'s 10 spades will capture a trick, and he saves it before the opportunity has passed. The Queen diamonds would have put opponents out of Schneider, and by some players would be considered a better play. The remainder of the tricks are M.'s, and are thus played:

V., 9 hearts; M., **10 hearts**; H., 7 spades=33 for P.

V., hoping 10 hearts has been placed in Skat, and M. may possibly discard, thus giving H. another opportunity to swarm, leads 9 hearts.

V., 9 spades; M., **King clubs**; H., 8 spades=37 for P.

V., King spades; M., **Ace spades**; H., 7 diamonds=52 for P.

V., 8 diamonds; M., **Jack clubs**; H., Queen diamonds=57 for P.

V., 10 diamonds; M., **Jack spades**; H., Ace diamonds=80 for P.

In Skat, 3=83 for P.

P. is "with 3," game 1=4. Tournee Grando is worth 12 × 4=48 plus. As it was a Pass't-Nicht, if he had lost it would have counted 96 minus.

The three games which count double, if lost, are Pass't-Mir-Nicht, Gucki Grando, and Gucki Nullo.

In the above game M. was fortunate in the Skat. He might have missed an opportunity, by not trying for a solo. Had he made it a solo club, V. would have commenced the game with Ace hearts.

V., **Ace hearts**; M., 8 hearts; H., Queen hearts=14 for O.

V., 7 hearts; M., King hearts. H., 7 **clubs**=18 for O.

V., 10 diamonds; M., **King clubs**; H., Ace diamonds=25 for P.

V., 8 clubs; M., **Jack clubs**; H., 9 clubs =27 for P.

V., 10 clubs; M., **Jack hearts**; H., 7 diamonds=39 for P.

If at Trick 5 V. plays Jack diamonds, M. may play Ace clubs and draw 10, thus he will lose both, not knowing Jack spades is in Skat. M., not knowing whether Jack spades is in Skat or with V., may not lead Ace clubs, if Jack diamonds is played; but as 10 clubs is played, M. knows one matador is in Skat, or V. would not have given the 10.

V., 9 hearts; M., **10 hearts**; H., 7 spades =49 for P.

V., 9 spades; M., **Ace spades**;; H., 8 spades=60 for P.

V., King spades; M., Queen spades; H., **10 spades**=35 for O.

V., 8 diamonds; M., **Ace clubs**; H., Queen diamonds=74 for P.

V., **Jack diamonds**; M., Queen clubs; H., King diamonds=44 for O.

In Skat, 2=76 for P.

Finding Jack spades in Skat, P. is "with 3," game 1=4. Solo club is 12×4= 48 plus, the same.

All the rules are in favor of the heart make instead of the club. Of two equally weak suits, the cheaper should be made in this case the heart. Of two suits of equal length, the one with the best heading (Ace and 10) should be reserved for the plain suit, for every trump card is valuable, however small, but of no value if plain suit cards.

If M. had made it a solo heart V. could not commence with Ace hearts, nor with the guard to either 10, but would have been compelled to lead a spade. With Queen and one other he would lead Queen, showing a short suit, but with King, 1, he leads small, or partner may place him with the 10. In this case, as partner has the 10, lead of King would imply a singleton.

V., 9 spades; M., **Ace spades**; H., 7 spades=11 for P.

As M. wishes the lead at once, he plays Ace on first round, and leads trumps.

V., 7 hearts; M., **Jack clubs**; H., Queen hearts=16 for P.

V., 9 hearts; M., **Jack hearts**; H., 10 spades=28 for P.

H., presuming Jack spades to be with partner, swarms his 10 spades.

V., **King spades**; M., Queen spades; H., 8 spades=7 for O.

With three higher trumps against him, M. throws the lead that the club may come to him. V. leads Jack diamonds. It will force Jack spades, leaving his Ace hearts high, or it will win the trick and give partner a chance to swarm.

V., Jack diamonds; M., 8 hearts; H., King diamonds=13 for O.

Thinking M. is holding up Jack spades to capture his ace, V. is forced to the club lead.

V., 8 clubs; M., **King clubs**; H., 7 clubs =32 for P.

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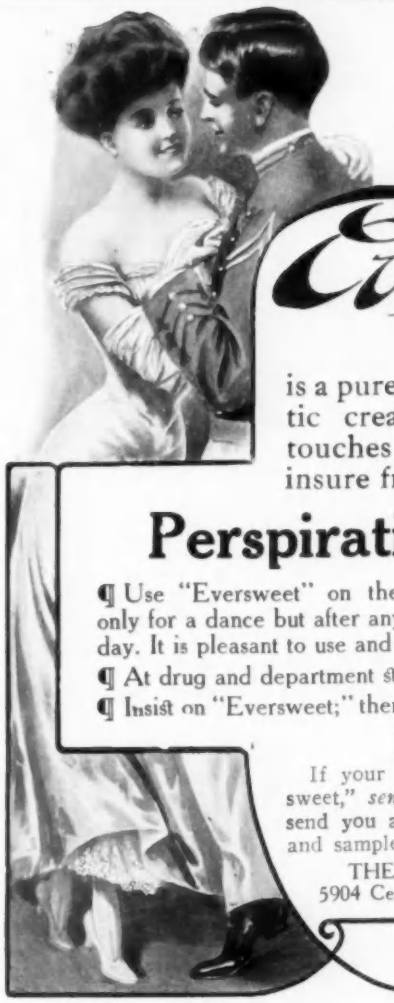

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V., 10 clubs; M., **Ace clubs**; H., 9 clubs =53 for P.

V., **Ace hearts**; M., Queen clubs; H., Ace diamonds=38 for O.

Seeing no opportunity for his Ace diamonds, H. swarms it on trick he knows partner will trump.

V., 8 diamonds; M., **10 hearts**; H., 7 diamonds=63 for P.

V., 10 diamonds; M., **King hearts**; H., Queen diamonds=80 for P.

In Skat, 2=82 for P.

Player is "with 3," game 1=4. Solo heart is worth 10×4=40 plus.

A PASTORAL PEERESS

(Continued from page 102.)

of any other women of the English aristocracy. This is almost wholly due to the well-known charity of the two members of the Greville family in throwing open Warwick Castle to the curious public. Certain rooms of great historical interest, containing paintings by acknowledged masters, are accessible to the traveler who desires to see them, on payment of a modest shilling. Only the private apartments are immune from his intrusion. The money taken in for this sightseeing, and it amounts to a considerable sum in the course of a tourist season, is used by the Countess, aided and abetted by her daughter before the latter's marriage, for charitable work in and about Warwick. Often the American tourist wandering, mouth agape, through the magnificent rooms and listening intently to the words of the guide employed for the purpose, has encountered either the mistress of the castle or her daughter studying some of these rare paintings, wholly oblivious of the presence of the curious invaders. Or again, the two Englishwomen have been met driving out of the spacious grounds surrounding Warwick Castle, either in each other's company or else alone, for both mother and daughter seem to have a disinclination for the presence in their carriage of a groom, preferring to guide the horse or horses themselves, both being expert horsewomen.

THE RAILWAY OFFICIAL'S EXPLANATION OF CASUALTIES

THE truly frightful loss of life and the long list of casualties on American railways—the latest annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission—showing 10,613 killed and 97,706 injured—has been made the subject of many articles and addresses, in which an attempt is usually made to fix the responsibility. The Atlantic Monthly, in the earlier months of this year, published some striking papers by a member of the railway labor union in which the writer charged (and backed up his allegations by specific examples) that the accidents were due in large measure to the dictation of the labor unions, which force on the railway management the retention of manifestly unfit employees, a by so doing not only put a premium on inefficiency, but destroy the discipline by belittling the authority of railway officials. And now comes Julius Kruttschnitt, who is identified with the management of the Harriman system, to throw more light on the subject in the current issue of Appleton's. To start with, this official proves by statistics that only 212 of the 10,618 killed in one year were passengers on trains, the rest being trespassers on the track, tramps beating their way, and persons jumping on or off moving cars in stealing rides. The further statement is made that seventy-five per cent. of accidents are due to disobedience of rules and negligence of employees, and for this Mr. Kruttschnitt holds the public in a manner responsible, as the continued abuse of the railroads by the administration and the muck rakers of the press and the magazines, as well as the legislative attacks, have tended to bring the management of the railways into contempt. In summing up, this official avers that the remedy lies in an aroused public opinion, for the reason that the moment the public attitude toward railways changes, and it shows a willingness to support officials in enforcing rigorous discipline, a radical change will be recorded in efficiency and a lower death rate. From the testimony of both the railway official and the labor union railway employee it is thus seen that lax discipline is largely the cause of the wholesale murdering and maiming that now disgrace our American railway system.

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